MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said it makes "no difference" who is president of the United States; the conditions for the hostages' release have been approved by the Majlis and sanctioned by Ayatollah Khomeyni and "we will carry them out." He went on to declare that the "positions" of the Iranian Government will not be affected by the election of Ronald Reagan and "will not change under any circumstances." Majlis Deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini also stated that the defeat of President Carter would not have "any effect" on the hostages issue but then qualified his statement by saying: "Since Carter was already in power, if he had been reelected we would have concluded the matter sooner. But since Reagan has just taken over the position, resolving the issue will take longer."

Reaction to Reagan Victory

Egypt--According to MENA, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt is "confident" that American participation in the peace process is a "firm U.S. policy" whose goal is to bring about "full autonomy" in the West Bank. He recalled that negotiations for the disengagement agreements began during the Republican administration of Gerald Ford, and he wished President-elect Reagan "all success" in completing the process started by these agreements in order to reach a just solution to the Palestinian problem. 'Ali concluded by saying that Egypt will exert "all its energies" in coordination with the new U.S. administration to achieve these "vital objectives." President Anwar as-Sadat had earlier briefly congratulated the President-elect on his electoral success in the course of comments praising President Carter for his efforts in the peace process.

In a commentary carried by Cairo radio, Ibrahim Wahbi said President-elect Reagan will have to "consider" the "difference" between what he said as a presidential candidate and what he must do as president despite the activities of "pressure groups" to "push him onto a course that is not of his own choice." Wahbi said that the Camp David process begun by President Carter must be completed by Ronald Reagan and that the "pressure" of interest groups such as that exerted during the U.S. presidential election should not be allowed to return the Middle East to conditions that caused the past four Arab-Israeli wars. Commenting on Prime Minister Menahem Begin's statement that Israel is a "strategic extension" of the United States, Wahbi said that U.S. interests are preserved through the "preservation" of Arab interests and that both are served by the continuation of the Camp David course. He concluded by saying that Egypt believes that Ronald Reagan "is aware of these facts," as they are well known to public opinion throughout the world.

Syria--An unattributed commentary carried by Damascus radio said it makes no difference who is president of the United States because the "special U.S. course" based on the "general strategy of world imperialism" will remain unaffected. The commentary added that the United States will act as it has always acted, that its "role and presence" will grow and that it will continue to distract people by keeping them busy studying "presidential images" rather than the substance of U.S. policy. TISHRIN, in a commentary reported by SANA, said Syria will not make "premeditated judgments" on the new U.S. administration based on its perception of individuals but will formulate a stand in response to the policy it adopts and the practices it follows.

Jordan--King Husayn sent a congratulatory message to President-elect Reagan, carried by Amman radio, in which he stressed that the Jordanian people share America's hopes for a "radiant future" that will "herald a new era" for the world. He said he is looking forward to "renewing the ties of real friendship and constant cooperation" between the two countries.

Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, in a statement reported by AD-DUSTUR, said Jordan regards the results of the U.S. presidential elections as the "downfall of one of the pillars of Camp David" and expressed the hope that President-elect Reagan will have a "balanced sense of justice" and view the Palestinian cause from a "new perspective."

Lebanon--According to Beirut radio, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said it would be best to wait several days to ascertain the "attitudes" of the incoming administration, but he noted that the "general concepts" of U.S. policies have not changed for some time and that Lebanon did not prefer one candidate over the other as long as "all of them cling to the same policy." The radio also cited Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus as stating that Lebanon "expected" Reagan's victory and hopes that he will devote to Lebanese affairs the "attention they deserve" and make efforts to ensure the country's "extrication" from its "predicament." He said that it would be mere "speculation" to discuss whether or not President-elect Reagan will be "more comprehending" of U.S. policy toward Lebanon but that he hopes the new president will find Lebanon's "frequent and friendly criticisms" of U.S. policy of some use and will take them into consideration.

PLO--In comments reported by the Voice of Palestine, PLO Executive Committee spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar excoriated President Carter for his role in the Camp David accords and the autonomy talks and for granting Israel $11 billion in aid and loans that "encouraged" it to continue its occupation of the Palestinian homeland, usurp the rights of the Palestinian people and continue its aggression against Palestinians in and out of their homeland. Abu Mayzar did not mention President-elect Reagan by name but warned that the Palestinian people's "curse" will fall on anyone who "tampers" with their cause and rights. According to the radio, the political analyst of the Palestinian news agency warned all "fraternal and allied forces" of Reagan's "perilous statements" and his "aggressive" campaign platform against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

Commenting on Ronald Reagan's victory, in an interview with the Voice of Palestine, irector of the PLO Political Bureau Shafiq al-Hut said he preferred Reagan because he "more truly represents" the American system and American "greed" and will ultimately "reveal the truth" of U.S. policies. Al-Hut said that if the President-elect carries out the policies he put forth during the campaign, there will be an "explosion in several hot spots" in the world that will create more "battle arenas" beyond the Middle East and make the United States more enemies. According to Al-Hut, the Palestinians need "everyone who is America's enemy," and the new president might "drag" those countries that have tried to "evade" the U.S. policy of "hostility and confrontation" into publicly adopting stances against or independent of the United States.

PLO spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi told AFP that the outcome of the U.S. elections was a victory for Israel, to which Ronald Reagan has promised much "politically, militarily and logistically." Al-Labadi said that if the new president puts Henry Kissinger in charge of U.S. foreign policy, it would "bring back the cold war to the Middle East."

Saudi Arabia--In a congratulations message to President-elect Reagan, carried by Riyadh radio, King Khalid said he is looking forward with "particular interest to the achievement of justice, thanks to your penetrating insight and wise leadership, in the Middle East problem and the finding of a comprehensive solution that will restore security and stability to the region.

Pakistan--Karachi radio reported that President Ziaul Haq has sent a congratulations message to President-elect Reagan saying that the "overwhelming support" he enjoys from the American people is a "tribute" to his leadership and expressing confidence that the "traditional relationship of friendships and mutual cooperation" between Pakistan and the United States will "continue to strengthen" during the Reagan administration.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Tariq 'Aziz on U.S. Policy--In a press conference held after his meeting in Paris with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, reported by INA, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz reiterated Iraqi assertions that the United States is "biased" in favor of Iran. He said that such a U.S. stand "harms" the chances for reaching a peaceful settlement and that continued U.S. support for Iran would only encourage it to pursue the fighting which would have "adverse results" for the region and the world. Tariq 'Aziz further stated that Iraq is aware that Iran and the United States maintain "secret relations" that have remained "hidden" because of the "clamor" over the hostages issue.

Military Situation--Iranian officials have expressed concern over military developments in southern Khuzestan. In a speech given to a group of Muslim clergymen, carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni "warned" the forces defending Abadan and their commanders that he "expects this siege of Abadan to be broken" and said that if Iraqi forces enter the city they will "inflict heavy losses on us." He also declared that "our people" must drive the Iraqis out of Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) and "take the offensive." Khomeyni went on to say that "people who have no military knowledge should not interfere in military matters, just as we do not expect some colonel to come to us and lecture us on the Islamic canon." In comments made during the 5 November Majlis session, reported by Tehran radio, Abadan Deputy Mohammad Rashidian urged the "officials and responsible persons" concerned to break the siege of Abadan "as soon as possible" and warned that "if negligence is shown in this matter and if the necessary resources, whether human or military, are not used, the Iranian people will never forgive them."

Iranian and Iraqi media reported no major developments on the battlefronts. In addition to reporting continuing artillery and mortar bombardment of Abadan, Tehran radio said Iranian forces had carried out successful operations in the Dezful region, on the Dobb-e Hardan front and on the Allaho Akbar heights and that clashes continued in Ilam, Kan-e Zur Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and the Qasr-e Shirin heights. In a communique carried by Tehran radio, the Iranian Joint Staff reported Iranian air sorties against military targets on As-Sulaymaniyah and Sayyid Sadiq and on communications lines southwest of the Basra-Al-Faw road. The communique also said Iranian aircraft continued to pound enemy concentrations in the Abadan area. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, confirmed the Iranian air raid on As-Sulaymaniyah and added that the village of Panjwin had also been bombed.

Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that the parliamentary under secretary in the Foreign Ministry met with the French ambassador and protested against the sale of Mirage aircraft to Iraq. According to the radio, the ambassador said that France will supply Iraq with only five of these planes in accordance with an agreement signed in 1977. Paris radio had earlier reported that these planes would be the first in a batch of 60 ordered by the Iraqis in 1977 and 1979.

Egypt

According to MENA, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has notified Ambassador Alfred Atherton that Egypt considers January a "convenient date" to hold the proposed tripartite summit conference "so as to report it to the new administration." The agency said "contacts" are underway between Egypt and the United States to organize talks in preparation for the conference. In comments reported by MENA, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said he believes that the autonomy negotiations will continue in the form of bilateral talks between Egypt and the United States and Israel and the United States. Ghali also said Egypt had earlier formulated a "strategy" to be used in case Ronald Reagan was elected and is planning to implement that policy.

Cairo radio reported that Egypt has decided to "postpone" Butrus Ghali's visit to Israel in light of the Israeli "desire" that talks be held in Jerusalem. According to MENA, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt has always rejected the holding of meetings in Jerusalem and that the Israelis should have realized that no Egyptian official would attend talks in that city, which Egypt does not recognize as Israel's capital. 'Ali also said Egypt will launch a diplomatic offensive in Africa, Europe, Latin America and Asia, in addition to holding further discussion with the United States, in order to give a "boost" to the peace efforts. He affirmed that Egypt supports the European initiative undertaken on the basis of the Vienna declaration as an "additional" and "complementary" effort to the Camp David process.

Libya

Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland reported that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with visiting Chadian President Oueddei Goukouni in Libya on 2 November and on 4 November visited northern Chad in the company of Goukouni. The radio and other monitored Libyan media did not specify where in Libya Al-Qadhdhafi met with Goukauni.

Afghanistan

In a speech upon his return from the Soviet Union, reported by Kabul radio, President Babrak Karmal warned the "ruling reactionary militaristic circles" of Pakistan to "cease from further interferences" in Afghanistan. He went on to warn them not to become a "tool" of the region's "reactionary colonialism" or of "international imperialism"--led by U.S. imperialism--"Chinese hegemonists" and "other reactionary circles" and reiterated that Afghanistan is "ready for discussions around a table" in accordance with Afghanistan's declaration of last May.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PALESTINIAN REACTION TO REAGAN'S ELECTION

Executive Committee Spokesman

NC051842 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Republican Ronald Reagan's election to the U.S. presidency has met with violent Palestinian reaction, which was expressed by the official spokesman of the PLO's Executive Committee, Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. He said: The Palestinian peoples' curse shall fall on whoever tampers with their just cause and firm rights. This curse fell on Carter, who has a rich record for opposing suppressed peoples' rights as well as practicing adventurous policies directed against international peace and security.

The Palestinian people and the Arab nation will never forget that President Carter conspired against the Arab cause and contributed to harming Arab unity by means of the Camp David agreements and the autonomy plot. They will also never forget that President Carter granted Israel aid and loans estimated at $11 billion, which encouraged Israel to continue its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories, its usurpation of the firm rights of the Palestinian people and its continuous aggression against the sanctities, liberties and lives of the Palestinian citizens inside and outside their homeland.

In addition, the political analyst of the Palestinian news agency commented on the new President's attitudes, saying: Our Palestinian people and its revolutionaries have faced the designs of all U.S. presidents from 1917 up to the present with a great deal of obdurance, confrontation and perseverance while holding the torch of the revolution aloft in the area.

He concluded: We warn all the fraternal and allied forces and alert them to Reagan's perilous statements and his aggressive campaign platform against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, against all the strugglers and oppressed people and against the forces of liberation, progress and democracy in the world.

Director of PLO Bureau

NC052234 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[5 November interview with the director of the PLO Bureau in Beirut, Shafiq al-Hut--recorded]

[Excerpt] I am happy Reagan has been elected--for a very simple reason: There is no difference between Reagan and Carter, just as there is no difference between Begin and Peres. However, if such is the case, why do I still prefer Reagan? I say, I prefer him because he more truly represents the reality of the American system and American greed, just as Begin has revealed the Zionist reality so clearly. Begin has bared the fangs of Zionism and has revealed its greed so that no one can think that the Zionist movement is striving for peace and justice. In similar fashion, Reagan--by virtue of his nature and behavior--will ultimately reveal the truth of U.S. policies.

The second reason for preferring Reagan is that I know that Reagan--through his campaign statements--has strongly focused his attention on international policies, particularly his wish to confront and clash with the USSR and most of the socialist countries and liberation movements in the world.

In my opinion, if such policies are carried out by Reagan--as promised to his voters--they will bring about an explosion in several hot spots in the world. There is no doubt that such policies will make more enemies for America and will create battle arenas apart from the Middle East arena. We need everyone who is America's enemy at this stage--particularly those who want to evade the U.S. policies of hostility and confrontation.

However, Reagan might drag them into publicly adopting such stances. This applies particularly to countries in Western Europe which might be subjected to pressures that will compel them to adopt increasingly independent stances from the United States.

The question now is: whither Reagan? Reagan will take up where his predecessor left off. He might need a period of time until he can study the Middle East file and until his advisors decide what he should do. The fact is that the person who lost in these elections is President Anwar as-Sadat, who was building very much his personal relations with the U.S. rulers. He is now facing a new man, a new equation. I have no notion how he will behave--particularly since the autonomy hoax has reached an impasse.

I conclude by saying that our Palestinian people who lived through the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Nixon and Johnson eras [as heard], will continue in their struggle because a change in the United States can only be answered by a change in the battle arena, in the battlefield, in the Middle East and any place where a struggle is being waged against U.S. imperialism. Thank you.

WAFA Commentary

LD061100 Kuwait KUNA in English 1003 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 6 Nov (KUNA)--The Palestine Liberation Organization scoffed at Ronald Reagan's victory in the U.S. presidential elections and suggested that he will not be "better" than previous American presidents regarding the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people.

"Successor for the Ugliest Predecessor," bannered the PLO-run news agency WAFA a political commentary on Reagan's success. We did not expect from Reagan, as was the case with [word indistinct] anything good for our Palestinian people and its just cause," the agency said.

"Any one who had closely followed up Reagan's and U.S. President Jimmy Carter's election campaigns could have easily noticed the two candidates' competition in insulting the Palestinian people and praising the terrorist (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem) Begin.

WAFA described Reagan's rule as the cowboy era, and said he "will not be allowed to repeat his movie massacres committed against the red Indians at the expense of our Palestinian people."

The agency drew "Arab attention at the seriousness of Reagan's statements and his political program regarding the Palestinian people, the Arab nation and all freedom fighters."

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY COMMENTS ON U.S. ELECTION

LD060013 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Following the announcement of Ronald Reagan's success in the American presidential elections, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi told TAP:

The President-elect is known to be a man of strong resolution and clear inclination, regardless of the purport of his attitudes and opinions. We, both when dealing with our friends and when confronting our opponents, are intersted in acting in the open so that matters do not become obscure to some.

Furthermore, it is not feasible to expect a fundamental change in the attitudes of foreign countries, including Europe and America, unless we continue to work, in every seriousness, on the program which was approved by the Baghdad and Tunis summits--relying first and foremost on our ability and on resoluteness, deliberation and unity of word. We should not overlook the fact that the political attitudes--and in particular of the great powers--are not a question of sentiment of personal choice; basically they are a question of interest. We have to direct all our relations and capabilities toward the service of our cause of destiny and towards seeing that the states which have a responsibility for the situation in our region make a positive contribution to settling the problem of the Palestinian people and the occupied territories on the basis of justice, in a manner that brings about lasting peace in the Middle East.

AFRICAN OPEC OIL MINISTERS TO MEET IN ALGIERS 8 NOV

LD052313 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] It has been learned from an official source that African oil ministers of OPEC member-countries will meet next Saturday in Algiers. The oil ministers of Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Gabon will study the energy situation in the light of recent developments, in addition to studying the possibility of supplying developing countries with oil, especially African ones. This meeting, the first of its kind, is particularly significant at both international and regional levels, especially concerning the provision of aid to developing countries.

EGYPTIAN PARTY AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

NC021738 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo--Head of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPGU] Party Khalid Muhyi ad-Din has affirmed that the Egyptian Arab people have never foresaken the Palestinians people's right to determine their own fate and to establish their own state.

In a letter addressed to Brother Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the mayor of Nabulus, inviting him to visit Egypt, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din said: The Egyptian Arab people adhere to their Arabism. They also believe in the Palestinian Arab people's cause and stand prepared to struggle for the Palestinian people.

Muhyi ad-Din added that the NPGU considers the Palestinian cause an integral part of the cause of the Arab people in Egypt and the entire Arab homeland's cause too. Therefore, the NPGU views the Palestinian cause on this basis.

Muhyi ad-Din affirmed that the NPGU stands firmly against all the designs which are aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause. Furthermore, Muhyi ad-Din emphasized, the NPGU will always continue to stand alongside all the unitary and progressive forces in the Arab homeland.

BAHRAIN

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. ELECTIONS RESULTS

NC060830 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0555 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Manama, 6 November (GNA)--The Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ affirms that the one fact which emerged from the U.S. presidential elections is that the American people did not vote for Reagan but voted against Carter.

In its commentary today the paper reviews the reasons which led to Carter's failure and Reagan's victory. These include the deteriorating economic situation in the United States, the U.S. impotence vis-a-vis the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the failure of Camp David agreements and Carter's weakness in view of the Iranian conditions for the release of the U.S. hostages.

The paper says that the victory of Reagan and his Republican Party was expected, but the surprise was in the sweeping victory which went beyond all expectations.

The paper wonders whether Reagan will be able to achieve the American people's aspiration for strong leadership that would at least restore the American people's morale. The paper expresses the belief that Reagan cannot accomplish what the American people expect of him.

KUWAIT

AMIR CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

LD061028 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] His highness the amir has sent a cable of congratulations to the U.S. President-elect, Ronald Reagan, expressing the hope that ties of friendship and cooperation between the United States and the Arab world will be consolidated on the basis of a correct understanding of the Arab cause.

AS-SABAH HOPES FOR REAGAN UNDERSTANDING OF ARAB STAND

LD051312 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1218 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Nov (KUNA)--The Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has expressed the hope that the U.S. President-elect, Ronald Reagan, would show understanding for the Arab position in the Middle East crisis. In the first Kuwaiti reaction to the results of the U.S. presidential elections in which President Carter was defeated, the Kuwaiti foreign minister added that the question of the Presidency was an internal matter of concern only to the American people, "but we as Arabs are primarily concerned that the new U.S. President understand our position on the question of our destiny, the question of Palestine."

Shaykh as-Sabah went on to say that he did not wish to attach high hopes to the possibility of a change in American policy toward Arab questions "because what is necessary first is that we ourselves should change before we ask the United States to change or alter its policy toward us."

KUNA EXAMINES EFFECTS OF REAGAN VICTORY

LD051528 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1231 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Washington, 5 Nov (KUNA)--The landslide victory achieved by Ronald Reagan over President Carter in the presidential elections will have major repercussions in the Middle East and the Gulf region, evidenced by greater support for Israel and an attempt to resist what the Americans describe as efforts of the Soviet Union to control the oil sources of the Gulf.

Reagan will go to the White House with an attitude of full loyalty to Israel, reflected in promises he made to it during the election campaign, of deep hostility toward the PLO and of an inclination to concentrate American military strength so as to firmly challenge, as he puts it, the attempts of Soviet hegemony over the Gulf.

The first tangible result of the unprecedented victory over Carter will be, it is expected, the killing of the Camp David process in the Middle East begun by his predecessor 3 years ago.

There is no doubt that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat will be the first to be shocked by the triumph of Reagan, having attached high hopes on Carter's reelection, on the premise that this would free him from Jewish and Zionist electioneering pressure in the United States and that he himself would exert pressure on Israel, making its attitude more flexible on matters, helping to reach agreement in the Palestinian autonomy talks for the West Bank and Gaza.

OMAN

QABUS SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

LD051910 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Nov 80 EA

["Text" of congratulatory cable from Oman's Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to Ronald Reagan on the occasion of his election victory]

[Text] To Ronald Reagan, U.S. President-elect, Washington: On the occasion of your victory in the U.S. presidential elections, we are happy to send you our warmest congratulations and our best wishes to Your Excellency for success and to the friendly American people for further progress and prosperity. We hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will continue to grow and prosper in the interest of our two countries and for the good of our two peoples.

[Signed] With our highest greetings to Your Excellency, Qabus ibn Sa'id.

SAUDI ARABIA

KHALID SENDS CABLE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO REAGAN

LD051953 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a cable of congratulations to His Excellency President-elect Ronald Reagan, congratulating him on his election as U.S. President. Here is its text:

Your Excellency President-elect Ronald Reagan: It pleases me now that you have been elected U.S. President to congratulate you on this trust placed in you by the friendly American people. The people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia share with me the expression to Your Excellency of the most sincere cordial congratulations accompanied by the most heartfelt wishes of continued good health and happiness to your person and of success, hoping that during your era all the good and happiness that the friendly American people wish will be achieved. When I express the hope that peace, security and stability should prevail in parts of the world, I look, together with millions of Arabs and Muslims, forward to see particular interest in the achievement of justice, thanks to your penetrating insight and wise leadership, in the Middle East problem, and the finding of a comprehensive solution which will restore security and stability to the region. Your Excellency, please accept my most sincere wishes.

[Signed] Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud.

OFFICIALS, MEDIA COMMENT ON U.S. ELECTION, FUTURE ROLE

As-Sadat Speech

NC051209 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1004 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at a ceremony held at the central committee's hall in Cairo marking Agriculturalists Day--live]

[Excerpt] In the name of God, brothers and sisters, my sons and daughters the agriculturalists: Before I begin my speech to you, I must express, on your behalf, on behalf of all our people, and on my own behalf, our appreciation for President Carter. After the results of the elections have appeared and the people have elected Reagan as president of the republic, it has become necessary for me, on your behalf, on behalf of all our people, and on my own behalf, to hail President Carter for our relationship in two matters: the first, the peace process, and the second, bilateral relations. In both of these two matters, Carter acted as a statesman characterized by honesty and faithfulness. He acted as a atatesman who honors his word; a statesman who appreciates the standing of the nation he represents and acts accordingly.

As you have heard me say before, the peace process which we have begun between Egypt and the United States, immediately after the October war, could not have reached the point it had reached or achieve what it had achieved without the sincere and honest effort of President Carter as president of the United States. As you have heard me say, and I will repeat it again, without the United States, the peace process would not be able to reach its conclusion, because this is a principled matter--as I told you. However, I would like to register for the man the gratitude of the Egyptian people for his truthfulness, honesty, and understanding as a statesman and his friendship to Egypt and the Arabs.

In these moments--and we are all humans--President Carter may be touched because he was not reelected. But I am fully confident that deep inside he will always be reassured and happy because he fulfilled his duty in the past four years with all faithfulness, sincerity, understanding and with the spirit of man. I am confident that all this will compensate for these moments. After all, the will of the people is supreme, and there can be no argument about the will of the people.

I only wanted to register for this man his position with regard to the peace issue. As for the question of relations between our two countries, they flourished in a manner which no one could have imagined. This is also due to the wisdom of the man and his understanding as a statesman. We shall never forget his and the American people's stand on the side of the Egyptian people in historic moments. [applause]

Carter, and the people of the United States behind him, stood by us during difficult moments when some of our cousins and brothers wanted to blockade us, or stifle our people. Carter, and the people of the United States, demonstrated the most perfect image of understanding, support and aid.

At the same time, we congratulate Reagan for his people's confidence in him. I want to say that the issue of peace will always remain in need of the basic U.S. role to produce its fruits. I have no doubt in this. The feelings of the American people, the Senate, and the Congress and the successive U.S. administrations--I have no doubt at all about their commitment to peace and the cause of peace.

The offer I made regarding the convening of a tripartite summit conference is still valid. I will ask the foreign minister to conduct the necessary contacts with the parties concerned in the United States and Israel to convene the tripartite summit conference, with the United States playing the role of basic full partner in it so we can complete the peace process.

Peace be upon our friend Carter on the day of his election; peace be upon him when we had dealings together; and peace be upon him when he implements the will of his people and steps down. [applause]

Mansur Hasan Comment

NC070730 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 6 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AHRAM highlights a statement made yesterday by Minister of State for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan. In a telephone interview [as heard], Mansur Hasan said he believes President as-Sadat and U.S. president-elect Ronald Reagan will not find any difficulty in establishing relations of friendship and understanding because Reagan shares As-Sadat's view about the balance of forces in the world and the danger of Soviet expansion.

Ghali Comment

NC051350 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt believes that the negotiations on full autonomy for the Palestinians will continue on a bilateral basis, that is, between Egypt and the United States and between the United States and Israel, for the time being.

Answering a question regarding the situation after Reagan's election--as far as Egyptian diplomacy is concerned--Dr Ghali said that Egypt had prepared a well-studied strategy to be applied if Carter was elected and another strategy to be applied if Reagan was elected. The strategy for the new U.S. administration, he said, will now be applied and Egypt will hold diplomatic contacts with U.S. diplomatic leadership to be appointed by Reagan when he assumes his duties.

AL-AHRAM Editorial

NC060821 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 6 Nov 80

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In an editorial, AL-AHRAM praises the stands of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, affirming that the Egyptian people will remember him as a man who has proved his faith in the love of and insistence on peace. If the American people--who cast their votes in the elections whose results appeared yesterday--did not reelect Carter but instead elected a new president for the next 4 years, that is the right of the American people. However, on the day of his failure to win the elections, it is our duty to remember Carter's honorable and sincere stands on the side of peace.

AL-AHRAM affirms that Carter believes in peace. Hence, he firmly supported the historic peace initiative in which President as-Sadat bewildered the world. Carter showed dedication to his duty when he isolated himself from the problems of his country and the world for 13 continuous days, which he spent at Camp David, in order to overcome all the difficulties that stood in the path of peace--peace that culminated with the signing of the Camp David accords.

Egypt will remember Carter for his economic and military aid. Egypt, which believes in principles, values and ethics, will never forget the stands of those who supported it. When it speaks about these stands in the hour of the defeat of those who adopted these stands, it thus affirms its principles, values and ethics.

In conclusion, AL-AHRAM says: Egypt, which believes in principles, values and ethics, welcomes the new U.S. President Ronald Reagan and wishes him success in his immense tasks and responsibilities. It also hopes that the friendship between the American and Egyptian people will be further strengthened.

Cairo Commentator

NC052150 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Brahim Wahbi commentary: "Ronald Reagan and the Realities of the Region"]

[Text] Between now and January when he assumes his post as president of the United States, Ronald Reagan will have to consider the difference between what he said as a presidential candidate during the election campaign and what he must say as president in the interests of his country and away from the pressure groups and their attempts to push him onto a course that is not of his own choice--especially since the American people now fully understand the cause of peace.

The fact of the matter is that Egypt does not base its contacts with the United States on one particular individual, nor does it differentiate between Republicans and Democrats except to the extent of their desire to establish peace in the area.

We believe that the United States has a common interest with Egypt and the Arabs. We also believe that Israel, if it were to comprehend the realities, would also have a common interest with Egypt and the United States in promoting peace, stability, and (?prosperity).

We believe that the Camp David road taken by Jimmy Carter must be completed by Reagan and that under no circumstance and under no interest group pressure such as that exerted on occasions like the U.S. presidential elections can there be a return to what drove the area to the wars of 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973.

We do not agree with the Israeli politicians who, commenting on Reagan's election, said that his victory might open the door to a new beginning for the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. We believe that the negotiations are not so much in need of a new beginning as they are of a just completion and a bold boost, taking into consideration international justice, legality in the area as well as security and stability for all parties. New beginnings that go round in vicious circles are not in the interest of any of the parties to the conflict.

If, as Begin says, Israel hails Reagan's friendship, we say that true friendship means providing the peace necessary for it and for the entire region. Such a peace cannot come about except through a just settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Begin says that Israel is a strategic extension of the United States. We believe Reagan realizes that such utterances do not mean returning to the security theories and resurrecting the role of policeman. U.S. interests are preserved through the preservation of Arab interests, and all of these interests are served through continuing the Camp David course, not through involving the various parties in conflicts already eliminated by Egypt's peace initiative on the basis of safeguarding the legitimate rights of all the peoples in the region, including the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination as well as the Israeli people and their right to live in peace.

We believe that Ronald Reagan is aware of these facts because they are now well known to public opinion in Europe, the United States, the developing and the developed states.

AL-AKHBAR REPORTS REAGAN ASSISTANT REASSURES EGYPT

NC060752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA)--In a report from Washington the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says that an assistant to the U.S. President-elect, who was asked to take part in the process of transferring the government, stated that Reagan appreciates President Anwar as-Sadat's feelings toward U.S. President Jimmy Carter, but he thinks that the Egyptian president will be satisfied when he considers Reagan's intentions toward the Middle East.

The U.S. official said that Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Ashraf Ghurbal will be invited to a meeting with Reagan's representatives in the coming few days in order to exchange views on issues of common interest to the two countries.

Reagan's assistant, who did not wish his name to be published, said that the President-elect will support the Camp David agreement as the cornerstone to a settlement of the Middle East problem. He also considers the close relations between the United States and both of Egypt and Israel as the main basis of U.S. policy in the area.

'ALI SAYS JANUARY 'CONVENIENT' FOR TRIPARTITE SUMMIT

NC052017 Cairo MENA in English 2010 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA)--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said today that he notified U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton of the full text of President As-Sadat's statement, made earlier today, that Egypt viewed January as a convenient date to hold the proposed Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. summit conference, so as to report it to the new American administration.

Officials of the new American administration will be appointed within a fortnight of the election results' day, and the outgoing administration will continue cooperation with the new one till the latter takes office officially.

Ambassador Atherton was also notified today that Minister 'Ali was to visit the U.S. early next month at the instructions of President as-Sadat following the appointment of key officials of the new administration.

Contacts were underway between Egypt and the U.S.A. to organize meetings and talks that would prepare for the trilateral conference, the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY has learned.

There is also a proposal to defer the trilateral meeting which had been previously scheduled to convene in the Middle East region on November 17 at the technical level, it was learned.

It was also learned that the forthcoming contacts would take place only at bilateral level. Within this context, talks will open on Saturday between officials of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and U.S. alternate chief delegate to the autonomy negotiations Ambassador James Leonard.

Leonard, who is due here on Saturday at the end of a visit to Israel, is scheduled to air in Israel and Egypt the new American working paper that would make clear the American perspective, which the American officials said took into consideration both the Egyptian and Israeli positions during the recent Washington meeting.

Egypt believes that any meeting to convene should aim in the first place at preparing for the trilateral summit, it was learned.

Observers in Cairo anticipate that the new American administration would issue a statement making clear its interest in the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and its abidance by all that was agreed upon at Camp David.

GHALI'S ISRAEL VISIT POSTPONED, JERUSALSM ISSUE CITED

Visit Postponement

NC051258 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] A responsible source has stated that at present, it has been decided to postpone the scheduled visit to Israel by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali in light of the difficulties that surround the venue and date of the meeting between the Egyptian and Israeli sides. At a time when Egypt stressed its commitment to holding the working meetings between the two sides outside Jerusalem--as happened in the method followed in the ministerial meetings which took place between Israeli and Egyptian officials--the Israeli side expressed its desire to hold these meetings in Jerusalem. Egypt views this stand as an obstacle in the way of its visit.

'Ali Comment

NC051614 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has commented on the call made by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to hold their meeting in Jerusalem and on Dr Ghali's rejection of this invitation. 'Ali said that Egypt has always, and even before the new law annexing Jerusalem, rejected holding meetings in Jerusalem. The reason is that Egypt does not recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added that, as a result of Israel's announcement of the new law and Egypt's vehement denouncement of this law, Israel should have realized that Egyptian official would not attend a meeting in this city, from which 12 embassies have withdrawn their offices.

TEL AVIV NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT 'AS-SADAT

TA311154 [Editorial Report] Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew on 31 October publishes an interview with President as-Sadat conducted by reporter Mira Avrekh during a helicopter trip with As-Sadat from his native village to Cairo. In the interview, As-Sadat comments briefly on Israeli President Navon's visit, saying Navon "is a charming man; he told the Egyptian people what they should have been told long before." Most of the interview is devoted to As-Sada't philosophy of life, his concept of God and his manner of going into seclusion to make decisions.

TARIQ 'AZIZ STATEMENT AFTER MEETING FRENCH PRESIDENT

JN052054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 5 Nov (INA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing received President Saddam Husayn's envoy Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, here tonight.

The 75-minute meeting was attended by Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs, and Nuri Isma'il al-Wa'is, Iraqi ambassador to France.

Following the meeting, the Iraqi envoy said that he conveyed a message to President Giscard d'Estaing from President Saddam Husayn on developments in the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland on current international consultations being carried out within the UN framework regarding the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Expressing his pleasure at meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing, Tariq 'Aziz said: I felt that the French president is adopting a responsible and understanding stand toward the conflict and that he is eager to see a peaceful solution reached. This stand agrees with that of Iraq, he said. 'Aziz then said: We discussed the possibilities of reaching a peaceful, just and lasting settlement to the conflict.

He added that Iraq has accepted the UN Security Council resolution on a cease-fire and that President Saddam Husayn proposed ceasing fire, in addition to noting Iraq's readiness to negotiate with the other side. He said that all Iraq wants is an honorable and just solution.

In reply to a question on the possibility of a cease-fire soon, Tariq 'Aziz said: We hope that the fighting stops, but this depends on the other side.

In reply to another question on recent developments in U.S.-Iranian relations, he said that these developments concur with our previous analysis. He further said: We know that there are secret relations between the United States and Iran, but these relations were hidden under the clamor caused by the hostages issue. He added that facts are not beginning to become clearer.

The Iraqi envoy stressed that the United States is actually biased in favor of the Iranian side and said that such a stand harms the possibilities of eaching a peaceful settlement. He expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration will adopt a responsible and balanced stand on the conflict, because that would serve the issue of peace and stability in our region.

He said: If the United States continues to help the Iranian regime directly or indirectly, overtly or secretly, that would encourage this regime to pursue the conflict, which would have adverse results not only for the region but for the entire world, because this region, as you know, is one of the most sensitive.

Earlier, Tariq 'Aziz met with Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs. Talks during this meeting focused on the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and on other international issues of common interest, in addition to bilateral relations and ways of promoting them.

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES JORDANIAN PARTICIPATION IN WAR

JN061239 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Nov (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has stated that the Iraqi-Iranian war will release Iraq's economic and military power, which is preoccupied with Iran, for use in the interest of the Palestinian issue. [sentence as received]

In a statement published here today by the paper AL-QABAS, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that the war has broken the defeat complex and will thus lead to creating a new Arab individual who will liberate his territories and achieve victory.

Dr Hammadi affirmed that the psychological and intellectual change which is taking place now among the Iraqi Armed Forces will show its results in the future.

Dr Hammadi added that Iran's expansionist policy forced Iraq to freeze a large part of its armed forces and economy, which is why the Iraqi forces were not all free to be used in the conflict with Zionism.

The foreign minister stated that Iraq wants to establish a permanent peace with Iran based on good-neighbor principles, justice, noninterference in internal affairs and Iran's abstention from threatening Iraq. Then, he pointed out, Iraq will not mobilize its forces on its border with Iran but would dispatch them to the arena of struggle with Zionism in order to liberate Palestine.

The Iraqi minister strongly denied that the Iraqi-Iranian war has an Islamic character. He pointed out that Iraq is no less Islamic than Iran and that neither Iran nor any other state in the Islamic world has the right to call itself the teacher of Islam.

The foreign minister affirmed that the war deals with the issue of territory, sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab and continued Iranian interference in Iraq's internal affairs, adding that this war has no ideological dimensions.

Dr Hammadi also affirmed that Iraq will bear the negative effects the war will leave on its economy in order to achieve victory and national and economic goals.

Dr Hammadi praised the honorable pan-Arab stand adopted by Jordan on the Iraqi-Iranian war, adding that such a stand should be an example to be followed by all Arab states. He affirmed that Jordan supports Iraq but is not participating in the military operations. Dr Hammadi pointed out that the Jordanian stand has been adopted as a result of Jordan's conviction concerning the justness of the issue for which Iraq is fighting and which concerns all Arabs. Indeed, he added, the Jordanian stand is based on pan-Arab foundations and does not consider gains and losses.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 5-6 NOV

Communique No 124

JN051702 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1647 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Communique No 124 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 5 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The heroes of our valiant forces continue to relentlessly attack the enemy, stressing their great confidence in the rights of their people and nation to liberate our lands and waters from the domination of the Arab nation's enemies, the ignorant Persian aggressors. Following are the results of our armed forces' activities in their operational sectors this afternoon:

I. The ground forces:

A. Enemy losses: Four 106-mm antitank guns and a stockpile of field gun ammunition were captured intact.
B. Our losses: Four martyrs.

II. The air forces: Enemy planes raided civilian targets today. Our ground defenses intercepted them, as follows:

A. At 1320 and 1503 enemy planes raided residential areas in Panjwin in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.
B. At 1532 enemy planes raided the village of Panjwin, but were chased away by our fighter planes.
C. Our losses as a result of the enemy raids: Five civilians were wounded in the Panjwin region and a civilian car was damaged.
D. Our ground defenses shot down one F-5 plane. It was seen crashing while ablaze inside the Iranian borders opposite the village of Panjwin.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 November 1980.

Communique No 125

JN060851 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0840 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique No 125 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 6 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our daring armed forces will remain faithful to the principles of our people and nation in defense of the homeland and the dignity of the people and nation. While battling the racist Persian enemy, who wanted to undermine our independence and freedom, our armed forces reaffirm their loyalty to the principles in which they believe through their victories in the battlefield on the eastern border of the Arab nation. The outcome of their activities in the operational sectors last night and this morning are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our valiant artillery killed or wounded 12 persons.
B. Several 106-mm guns and missile launchers were destroyed.
C. Several stockpiles of supplies were destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Nine martyrs.
B. In equipment: Five vehicles, two personnel carriers and one cylindrical launcher were burned and destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 November 1980.

ATH-THAWRAH SPECULATES ON FUTURE U.S. POLICY

JN061049 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA)--The paper ATH-THAWRAH has ruled out the possibility that a complete or comprehensive change will occur in U.S. policy, adding that wagers made to this effect are mere illusions which can neither be implemented nor discussed realistically.

In a comment today, the paper states that the individual who wins in the U.S. presidential elections will be the one who is more suitable and embodies general interests to a greater degree than his other rivals. The paper points out that this does not mean that the losing rivals are necessarily opposed or object to these interests.

The paper affirms that there is only one imperialist nature and that the long- and short-range goals are one, adding that the change of faces does not mean a change in policy and that a change of presidents does not mean a change in the course adopted.

The paper points out that everything the U.S. President can do does not go beyond the adopted superficial procedures and moves, made within a very limited framework, which deal only with superficial issues and retouch such primary problems as those pertaining to U.S. security, strategic interests, foreign policy, domestic economic and international influence.

The paper says: Interference or change would often be for the worse: Namely, such change would be geared toward a goal that is more in line with imperialist interests, is responsive to Zionist pressures and is subordinate to the desires of the centers of power in the Pentagon and the intelligence agency.

The paper states that calculations made on Carter's fall and Reagan's victory mean little for the world's people and liberals and nothing to the Arab nation's masses and honorable vanguard elements. The paper affirms that the Arab nation and its national, pan-Arab and progressive elements do not expect any good from this or that U.S. president.

The paper adds that the Arab nation, which has experienced the ugly imperialist scheme, refuses to wager on the victory of this person or the fall of that person and to contribute to the elections battle by siding with this or that person. The paper points out that the Arab nation is also resisting all attempts to circulate rumors on the possibility of U.S. neutrality or support for the Arab's fateful issues.

The paper ATH-THAWRAH criticizes some Arab rulers who, it says, are standing in wait to adapt their stands and moves to the dictates on the desires of the new president or administration, which is what As-Sadat and such so-called unholders of nationalism and pan-Arabism as Al-Qadhdhafi and Hafiz al-Asad are doing.

The paper affirms that Reagan will pay the bill of Zionist voices which supported him, pointing out that Reagan's policy on the Arab homeland will not be less malicious or cunning than that of his predecessor Carter, no matter whether the Arab's central issue, Palestine, or the capitulatory Camp David accords, the continued threats to the security of the Arab Gulf or other such fateful Arab issues are concerned.

The paper says that the stand on the U.S.-Iranian relations will take its right course, adding that it will not be long before Reagan will attempt to put an end to the hostages, assets and other suspended issues before exposing a new page in dealing with Khomeyni and his aides.

In conclusion, the paper says that other U.S. agents in the region such as Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Asad and As-Sadat will be dealt with in much the same way.

OFFICIALS, PRESS REACT TO REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

King Husayn Cable

JN051228 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

["Text" of cable of congratulations from King Husayn to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan --date not given]

[Text] His Excellency President-elect Ronald Reagan:

As a leader who is proud of the Jordanian people and the Arab nation, I have always worked to strengthen common understanding and to entrench the basis of deep friendship between the Jordanian people and the Arab nation and the people of the United States of America.

I convey sincere congratulations to you on the great confidence the American people placed in you when they elected you the 40th president of the United States. I would like to stress that we and many other peoples in this world share the American people's hopes for a radiant future that will embody the sublime principles which have formed the great American nation and that will herald a new era for the good of all mankind.

I am looking forward to renewing the ties of real friendship and constant cooperation that exist between our two peoples.

My sincere congratulations and best wishes of happiness to you and success in achieving progress and prosperity for your country.

[Signed] Al-Husayn

Information Minister Comment

JN060824 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Nov 80 pp 1.19

[Text] Amman--Commenting on the results of the U.S. presidential election, Minister of Information 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah has said: We view this result as the downfall of one of the pillars of Camp David, U.S. President Carter, along with whom a number of drafters of the Camp David accords also fell.

In a statement to the reporters of daily newspapers yesterday, Abu 'Awdah said: If U.S. foreign policy has any bearing on the results of presidential elections, the unbalanced policy of the Carter administration and the discrepancy between its professed stands and actual practices may be considered as one of the reasons that brought Reagan to the presidency instead of Carter. The imbalance in Carter's policy branded him as hesitant and weak in his own country and as inconsistent abroad. For example, the issue of human rights as Carter outlined it left a good impression. It, nevertheless, became clear during his term of office that his concept of human rights was unjust and varied according to geographical location and U.S. political interests in the world.

Abu 'Awdah added: We hope that the new president will have a balanced sense of justice and will view the Palestine cause in a new perspective, one different from the perspective within which he viewed it during the election campaign, since a number of important issues which constitute vital and basic considerations in U.S. policy are inherent in the Palestine cause. This cause is directly and strongly linked to the issues of freedom, human rights and justice. It also touches on U.S. and Arab interests and the strength and weakness of U.S. allies. It is also linked to the peace and stability of the Middle East, which are in turn linked to the issue of world peace.

Papers' Reactions

JN060938 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Today's press commentaries and analyses focus on Ronald Reagan's sweeping victory in the U.S. elections yesterday, the possibilities of change in U.S. policy--particularly concerning the Middle East--and the hopes pinned on the U.S. administration regarding the adoption of a more positive attitude toward the Arab countries.

Under the headline "from the arena of elections to that of responsibilities," the newspaper AR-RA'Y says: In the cable which he sent to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan on the occasion of his victory, His Majesty King Husayn preferred to focus on the noble principles and values which, it is hoped, will prevail in U.S.-Arab relations.

Whereas Reagan's success in the presidential election was the utlimate outcome of the American people's wish, which crystallized as the result of various internal and external factors, the world's reaction to this success, in view of the promises made by the U.S. president-elect during the election campaign, was the result of expectations and speculation concerning the new U.S. administration's stands on various international issues.

It is worth noting and recording that the reaction to Reagan's success, on the official Jordanian level was characterized by objectivity, giving reminders of principles and values. It is a particularly significant stand implying the importance and necessity of dealing with the Arabs on the basis of these principles and values.

In contrast, it is noted that the Israeli foreign minister hastened to remind Reagan of the promises he made to Israel. Moreover, Begin hastened to contact the U.S. President-elect's aides to arrange for an early meeting between them.

AR-RA'Y adds: Thus, the behavior of the Israeli officials clearly demonstrates that they are eager to exploit the results of the U.S. elections on the political level inside Israel.

The U.S. election campaigns, which were accompanied by many promises made in favor of Israel at the expense of Arab rights, have ended. In view of the fact that the Arabs prefer to define their relations with the new U.S. administration--when it assumes responsibility--in light of its practices and not in light of the showmanship enacted in the electoral arena, it is this administration which will be responsible for the course of future Arab-U.S. relations and for the status of the United States in the Arab region.

Under the headline "In Order Not to Anticipate Events," the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: In the first statement he made after winning the Presidential election, Ronald Reagan pledged to make the American continent a great nation. This is a difficult and arduous task. However, it entails very noble ambitions and big effort to embody principles and values that befit the greatness of nations. This pledge should remind the U.S. President-elect that just as he aspires to bring about greatness for his country and people, other leaders have also pledged to lead their peoples and countries along the road of progress and development to standards befitting great nations.

Through concern for the interests of his people and country, the President-elect can contribute to turning over a new leaf of fruitful friendship and cooperation between the United States and the Arab world founded on mutual respect and common interests for the good of the Arab and U.S. peoples as well as the good of mankind.

In order not to anticipate events and judge the new era in the United States in light of statements made by Reagan during his electoral campaign, we shall wait for what he will do during his term of office. The future of Arab-U.S. relations and the U.S. President-elect's ability to boost the march of just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and the entire world depend on his action.

Under the headline "Reagan and the Hard Test," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR says: We will let the Americans analyze this astonishing outcome of the U.S. elections, which went beyond all expectations with President Carter's stunning defeat and Ronald Reagan's landslide victory. Instead, let us concentrate on the possible repercussions on the situation, calculations and forces in the Middle East and its issues.

In trying to analyze the U.S. policy on the Middle East under President Reagan, we have nothing to go on except the statements made by the Republican candidate during the electoral campaign and the conventional affirmations which say that such statements should not be taken seriously.

The statements made by President-elect Reagan and many of his aides and advisers during the electoral campaign do not augur good for the future of Arab-U.S. relations. Rather, they seem to proceed from a purely Israeli perspective. Reagan's pledge to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, his defense of the establishment of settlements, his call for strengthening Israel militarily so as to become a major strategic U.S. base in the Middle East, his disregard for the Palestinian people's rights, his defense of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, his call for the necessity of strengthening the U.S. military presence in the region and his threats to use the big stick against countries which do not blindly comply with U.S. policy augur the worst omens for the future of relations between the Arabs and the United States and for the Palestinian cause.

However, while welcoming President Reagan's term with some reservation in view of his past statements, we continue to hope that these statements were only for electoral consumption and that when he assumes the leadership of his people, Reagan will discover that it is not in the interests of the United States to create a confrontation with the Arab peoples. He will discover that it will be in U.S. interest to deal with the Arab peoples from a position of respect and to cooperate with them for a just and honorable peace in the Middle East which will restore to the Palestinian people their full rights. We hope Reagan will discover that it is in the interests of the United States to stop blindly placating Israel and sacrificing the sentiments of millions of Arabs and Muslims. We hope he will discover that after the fall of the man who made the Camp David accords, it is in the interest of the United States to free itself from this trap and look for solutions outside the framework of Camp David with the participation of all the parties concerned.

JORDAN TIMES Editorial

JN060741 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "President Reagan"]

[Text] Shortly before we went to bed on Tuesday night--even as Americans were still voting for their next president--we heard a remarkable radio interview with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissenger. Mincing no words, Mr Kissinger expressed horror at the thought that the Carter administration appeared ready to provide arms to Iran in some sort of exchange for the American Embassy hostages in Tehran. Instead of declaring itself neutral in binational foreign conflicts, as it usually does or should do, Mr Kissinger said, the U.S. in this instance actually seemed prepared to open up a "supply line"--his words--to the Iranians. It was clear that Mr Kissinger disapproved of this not on principle alone (however hypocritical that may seem); such a move, he noted, would seriously affect America's relations with many of its "Arab friends" in the region.

Now, we know that Mr Kissinger was a close foreign policy adviser to Mr Ronald Reagan during the 1980 presidential campaign. And, we must say that his thoughts on this particular topic, which is of immediate concern to us, put us rather in the mood to wake up on Wednesday morning to hear that Mr Reagan had won the election.

And he did, by a landlside. We hope, for one thing, that this means that the present Tehran regime will not be receiving spare parts and fresh supplies for its American-provided war machine with which to step up the attack on Arab rights and Arab interests in the Gulf. Even if the Iranians try to hasten an arms-for-hostages deal in the 11-week interregnum between now and Mr Reagan's accession to the White House on January 20, we expect that the outgoing Carter administration is going to have to be extremely careful about the commitments it makes. Such a mandatory check on the unwanted intrusion of American military power in the region is to be welcomed.

But, of course, there is more to President-elect Reagan's stated Middle East policies than Mr Kissinger's thoughts on the Gulf war. Throughout the campaign, Mr Reagan joined Mr Carter in a race to see which of them could adopt the most extreme pro-Israeli (and by implication anti-Arab) position in the battle for Jewish votes.

Yet we suspect that, deprived of his precious index-carded notes, Mr Reagan would be hard pressed to recall all the strongly worded pronunicamentos on Israel and the Arabs which we delivered on the stump. A cobbled-together litany of these dicta which we heard on Israel radio yesterday made them sound like exactly that they were: Crowd-pleasing one-liners designed to garner Jewish applause and Jewish votes. The device probably helped to win him the election. But we wonder what sort of policy he will now seek to hammer out from these scraps.

Amid all the tough stands he had adopted, however, we have detected the following indications: Mr Reagan believes that the United States "should not try to force a solution on the nations of the Middle East"; Any peace settlement should take into consideration the "legitimate concerns of all the people in the region"; a settlement must be "acceptable to Israel and the Arabs alike."

It is painful for us to have to dig these morsels out from among a padding of other rhetoric which has included some unhelpful suggestions regarding Jordan's national sovereignty, the status of Jerusalem and the position of the Palestinians and their legitimate representation.

Jordanians, Palestinians and all Arabs will want early assurance from Mr Reagan that he is prepared to be our friend, that he is serious about not forcing on us a settlement that does not conform with our national sovereignty and national rights, that he is not determined to serve Israel's aggressive and expansionist ambitions at the expense of our national interests, that he is prepared to break away from the subservience of previous administrations to the excesses of racist Zionism, that he is prepared to listen to the voices of modernation and reason who do not want autonomy at the expense of self-determination or "peace" at the cost of occupation and subjugation.

For a start, we hope the Republican administration will be receptive to the views of the American business community, about how American interests cannot be secured in the Middle East through interventionism disguised as diplomacy, support for official terror disguised as the upholding of "human rights", or the fostering of radicalism and instability disguised as conflict resolution.

Mr Reagan has a chance to make a fresh start for America, and for all of us. His first opportunity to register goodwill could come with a resolute stand of aloofness from the Gulf war while efforts go on here in the region to end that war with honor. From then on, we shall be looking to see if Mr Reagan means some of the things he has said, and if he is prepared to try to succeed where Mr Carter failed in helping us to achieve the peace and security we crave.

Call For Evaluation

JN050754 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] As the results of the U.S. elections appear today, attention turns to the vital issues that remained suspended or postponed awaiting knowledge of the general trend to be adopted by the new U.S. administration. These issues include the outcome of the Camp David accords, the nature of the European initiative which has been discussed for a long time and other issues directly felated to the Middle East crisis.

The issue of prime interest is the Arab stand with which the Arab nation will face the U.S. stand, be it an extension of Camp David--which failed and suspended Washington's role in a just settlement--or a stand that transcends these accords and formulates a positive basis for a comprehensive and just solution.

Despite all Arab reservations regarding the U.S. stand and the absence of expectations of a basic change in U.S. bias, the Arabs must rationally and logically evaluate not the future U.S. Middle East policy, but Arab action to face all possibilities, especially since the Zionist enemy has begun to move quickly to consolidate its position in the White House despite the vast support it already enjoys in the United States.

In light of this, the importance of fast Arab action emerges. Such action must regulate the situation in the light of the results of the U.S. elections and the necessity of an Arab presence in all international arenas, for we have paid dearly for our prolonged absence from world public opinion.

ROMANIAN INDUSTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES AMMAN AFTER VISIT

JN061052 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Amman--Ion Stanescu, minister state secretary of the Romanian Ministry of Industrial Construction, left Amman for home yesterday following a visit of several days to Jordan during which he met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and several senior officials.

In a statement to AD-DUSTUR, Stanescu praised the strong relations between Jordan and Romania.

He said that the Romanian Government is ready to contribute to Jordanian development projects and to establish joint industries.

OFFICIALS, OTHERS RESPOND TO U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

Sarkis Cable

NC061234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Congratulatory cable sent by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to U.S. President-elect Ronand Reagan on 6 Nov]

[Text] On the occasion of your election as president of the United States of America, it gives me pleasure to send you warmest congratulations and best wishes for continued good health and success.

It pleases me to express my strong hope that during your presidency Lebanon will enjoy your full support in its struggle to maintain its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty and to safeguard the principles of freedom and democracy which Lebanon shares with the great American nation. I also hope that the Palestinian people will achieve their national rights through a just and permanent solution to the Middle East problem.

Al-Wazzan Opinion

NC051424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Asked about his opinion on Reagan's election to the U.S. presidency, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: U.S. policies have not changed in their general concepts for a long time now. Naturally, at this stage, we do not prefer one candiate over the other as long as all of them cling to the same policy; it is preferable to wait for several days so that we can know more about their attitudes.

Butrus Comment

NC051320 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus commented on Reagan's election, saying: The U.S. elections are strictly a U.S. domestic affair. However, due to the role played by the United States in the international political arena, and due to the relations binding the United States with a large number of countries--including Lebanon--it is only natural that we should have an opinion on the U.S. election and on what we anticipate from it.

As for our opinions and comments, they are as follows:

We expected Mr Reagan's victory. However, we were surprised by the scope of his victory and his sweeping gains in the U.S. votes. This is an important phenomenon and it would be difficult now to explain the implications and anticipate the outcome. However, one must say that some of those who voted for Mr Reagan--if not all of them--have voted against Mr Carter's policies.

As for our wishes concerning future U.S. policies during Mr Reagan's presidency, we hope and wish that President Reagan will devote to Lebanon--its affairs and its calamity--the attention they deserve and that he will, in practice, exert the efforts which will insure the extrication of Lebanon from its predicament on more than one level. We also hope that, in his foreign policies, President-elect Reagan will concentrate on the just causes and that he will devote his attention to them and help in resolving them. Foremost among these issues is the Middle East problem which is of concern to us, as well as the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Asked whether he expects President-elect Reagan to be more comprehending of the U.S. policies towards Lebanon than President Carter, Minister Butrus replied: I believe an answer to this question would be mere speculation.

However, I hope that--once he assumes the presidency--President Reagan will find Lebanon's frequent and friendly criticisms of U.S. policies of some use and that he will take these criticisms into consideration when he shapes his future attitudes.

Haddad Statement

NC060919 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Nov 80

[6 November statement by Free Lebanon Army Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad on Ronald Reagan's victory in the U.S. presidential election--read by announcer]

[Text] We have been greatly gladdened by the election of Governor Ronald Reagan as president of the friendly United States of America. On this occasion, we offer our warm heartfelt congratulations to the elected president, wishing him success in running his country and fulfilling all his promises. We also congratulate the U.S. people for their wise choice as well as the free world in general, and the free Lebanese people in particular, because God has bestowed on everybody a strong president determined to challenge the atheist communist onslaught and has given us a great friend for our small homeland who is eager to establish justice and return Lebanon to its legitimate and free sons.

For our part, we declared in advance our support for his election because we knew that his presence at the head of the free world would entail great and general benefits.

On this occasion, we convey our cold condolences [as heard] to [Lebanon's UN Representative] Ghassan Tuwayni, who supported Carter's reelection. We also tell [Lebanese Foreign Minister] Fu'ad Butrus not to persist in his bootlicking about giving his masters the Palestinians the right to self-determination.

Reagan will not pay any attention to Butrus because the latter's demand is a conspiracy aginst Lebanon. We assure Butrus that President Reagan will help Lebanon in the correct way--namely, he will help the free Lebanese to purge their country of the Syrian and Palestinian occupiers.

Rejoice, O sons of free Lebanon, because you now have a strong supporter for whom the bells are ringing in happiness. The day of liberation is coming. Double your activity and efforts, marshal your ranks and prepare the arms and ammunition so that we may restore to Lebanon its glory and independence, to the cedar its dignity and to the people their freedom and pride. God will not abandon Lebanon for a second.

DAMASCUS COMMENTARY ON U.S. ELECTION OUTCOME

JN051411 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The question of the new U.S. image, now that Carter has departed and Ronald Reagan has appeared, raises many assumptions and implications. In fact, if such a question is discussed in detail and takes long pages of deep and probing study, which is likely, it will become, or rather, the purpose behind this will be to delude the peoples who are concerned with the U.S. image and who are suffering from the U.S. course.

In truth, such studies would occupy the world for the first 2 years of the U.S. presidency, while the remaining 2 years of the U.S. presidency--Reagan's presidency--would occupy the world's peoples, who are concerned with and suffering from the U.S. course, with concern as to coming candidates for the presidency. And so it continues.

The United States will act as it has acted and its behavior will continue. Its role and presence will grow, as its desire to keep the people in a dilemma and to keep them busy studying presidential images rather than the contents of U.S. policy--which is hostile to the peoples, specifically the Third World peoples--grows.

Carter has gone and Reagan has come, and there were many large and complex bets on both. However, these bets were and continue to be losing bets generally, since they were only concerned with the face value rather than the core. In fact, the importance that these bets attach to superficial face value has been proven to be misleading, as witnessed through the 39 U.S. presidencies. In truth, such importance does not affect the special U.S. course, which derives from the general strategy of world imperialism, laid down and led by the United States. Thus, the departure of one person and the arrival of another will make no difference, if the peoples use their intellect and logic and take into consideration their long bitter experience with the United States.

The pact between Israel and the United States will continue and will remain strong, whatever the results of the U.S. presidential elections. Indeed, this was stated by Samuel Lewis, U.S. ambassador to the Zionist entity, not to mention the statement by the Zionist U.S. Congress chairman, (Howard Simker), who said he does not expect any change in U.S. foreign policy as a result of Reagan's victory. These statements are certain proof that it is not important who wins and that any bet on the winner was a losing bet. As Arabs, what concerns us in the issue is that many Arab parties were probably disappointed by Carter's failure. In fact, these same parties were even more disappointed in and deluded by Carter, who baptized Camp David with his principles, thus paving the way for Reagan to further establish these accords through implementation.

This was insinuated by Israel today when it reminded the new President-elect of his pledge to support a unified Jerusalem for Israel and the legitimacy of the settlements and of his utter rejection of the PLO, pledges he made during his campaign.

Taking into consideration the expectations, concepts and conjectures expressed over the past few days, we, as Arabs, are also concerned with the fact that specific Arab parties involved their armies and exhausted their peoples' potentials in the campaign to re-elect Carter. However, neither Carter nor these parties have won.

In fact, if it were not for the farsightedness and sagacity of our people, country and Arab nation, we would have had to shoulder, on behalf of the bad loser, the punishment wrought by the even worse winner and to contentedly pay the price for the continuation of the firmly imperialist U.S. policy, which is hostile to the peoples.

ALGERIA

ALGIERS SAYS REAGAN VICTORY RAISES 'QUESTIONS'

LD051754 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday's U.S. presidential elections resulted in the victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan over his Democratic rival Jimmy Carter, winning 51 percent of the votes to Carter's 41 percent. This is according to the results recorded up to now. The surprise victory of Ronald Reagan had several reactions and raised several questions around the world. In this context observers asked whether the arrival of Ronald Reagan at the White House would mean the emergence of armed forces pursuing a policy of domination and the return to the cold war.

Observers believe, in relation to the issue of the American hostages, that Carter might ask the President-elect to continue the current efforts in order to reach a settlement on the hostage problem. The President-elect has not yet explained what he is going to do to solve the hostage crisis after he is sworn in. However, he pointed out recently that he would prefer to pursue secret diplomacy to settle the hostage problem.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI COMMENT ON RESULTS OF U.S. ELECTION

Reason for Carter Defeat

LD051402 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Ronald Reagan has become the 40th President of the United States. Carter has conceded defeat.

The Carter administration's defeat is due to a number of things. The most important is his political problems, among which is the case of the American hostages--the case which Carter deliberately held on to until the last moment as the last key for his entry into the black house. Political observers believe that an immediate reply to the Iranian Majlis for the release of the hostages could have saved Carter despite his many failures in strategic issues, foremost of which is the Arab-Zionist conflict.

Will the new American administration (?listen), will the new American President benefit from the record of American policy and will he take a lesson which would greatly benefit him in laying down the bases of the American people's relationship with the rest of the peoples of the world founded on [words indistinct] and ridding the American side of the Zionist influence?

Thus, Carter's downfall is considered a judgment by the American people on the policy of terrorism pursued by the American Government, a cry against imperialist intervention in the world and a protest against the expansionist policies hostile to the masses. Will this downfall be the beginning of the end of the unjust agreements, those of Camp David and will the new American administration realize that the policy of repression and injustice will not last long?

New Choices for U.S.

LD051600 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The living force in the Arab homeland stemming from its faith in the potentials and powers of the nation does not comment [tu'alliq] on the American elections, which are held every 4 years, and does not wait for any results, because this revolutionary force is concerned with relations based on equality--relations which would likely serve human cooperation and be remove from practices of hegemony and encroachments.

American administrations have declared their hostility toward the Arab nation, destroyed all bridges of cooperation and wrecked all attempts at friendship which the revolutionary force in the Arab homeland has made toward the American nation.

The success of Ronald Reagan, candidate of the U.S. Republican Party, and the downfall of Carter in the presidential elections places the former face to face with a number of facts and matters, to which the leader of the revolution has referred in an historic letter he sent to the candidates at the height of the election campaign. Before we remind the new American President, who will be assuming the tasks of the American administration for the next 4 years, before we remind him of that historic, revolutionary clarification given by the leader of the revolution, the new American president should learn a lesson from the downfall of his predecessor, who ran the American administration for one term in a manner at odds with the style of his predecessors, who became [as heard] presidents of the United States. This confirms the involvement of the fallen American administration in many political issues which stigmatized that administration with terrorism and the flexing of its muscles and caused the deepening of the abyss between the American people and the peoples of the world, especially their liberation forces. The former American administration did not forego the use of any means of terrorism against the people's aspiration for freedom and liberation.

Choosing a new U.S. president is not so much selecting a new leader as it is looking forward to the new president abandoning all practices of the former American administration and striving to build the bridges of friendship and constructive cooperation and [words indistinct] relations with the peoples free from encroachment, terrorism or repression. The new president should live up to the standard implicit in the choice; otherwise his fate will be no better than that of his predecessor.

Finally, the new American administration should drop forever its sham, selfish logic and replace it with peace and understanding so that an exchange of views can take place among nations based on mutual respect and common benefit and not on usurpation and terrorism. With this historic logic the living forces in the Arab homeland addressed and addresses those concerned with the presidency in America. It is up to America to choose: Either it enters a new stage of human history or it continues its tyranny and designs and then finally drowns in dangerous waters.

CHAD'S GOUKOUNI, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

AB060920 Paris AFP in French 0612 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov (AFP)--Chadian President Oueddei Goukouni arrived in Libya last Sunday at the head of a large delegation including various ministers, the Libyan news agency, JANA, monitored in Paris, announced on Wednesday evening.

According to the news agency, during his visit which ended on Wednesday, Mr Goukouni held a series of talks with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, head of the Libyan revolution, on relations between the two brotherly peoples of Chad and Libya and on the situation in Chad.

A communique released at the end of the visit attributes the current situation in Chad to Hissein Habre's rebellion and to the help given to him by some reactionary regimes.

Press Statement

LD060444 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] On 2 November Oueddei Goukouni, president of the National Unity Transition Government and president of Chad, arrived for an official visit to the Jamahiriyah. During this visit he met the brother leader of the revolution and had lengthy talks with him. The following press statement has been issued on the visit:

President of Chad and president of the National Unity Transition Government of Chad visited the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, leading an important delegation, from 2 to 5 November 1980. During the visit he and brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September revolution, held meetings and exhaustive talks on relations between the two fraternal peoples and the circumstances through which Chad is passing as a result of the rebellion of Hissein Habre, supported by some reactionary regimes and by the Israelis, a matter which threatens the security and stability of the people of Chad. The Chadian side expressed gratitude and appreciation for the noble attitude of the great 1 September revolution, with the backing of the Libyan Arab people, toward the Chadian people and the National Unity Transition Government, and for the support and aid it provides with the aim of lessening the pains of war and destruction caused by the rebel. Both sides strongly condemned the regimes which kindle the fire of sedition among the sons of the Chadian people through their provision of aid and weapons to the rebel Hissein Habre. The interference of these regimes in the affairs of the Chadian people came in harmony with the Israelis' support of the rebel Hissein Habre, a matter which threatens the security of the Chadian people and moreover threatens peace in the region. They also condemn the collusion of some other African states which allow and facilitate the passage of aid through their territory to the rebel Habre. Both sides express their deep anxiety at this dangerous precedent, which is considered an encouragement and support of the rebels inside African countries, which undermines security and peace in the region. They call on African states to adopt a clear and frank attitude toward this interference. Both sides draw the attention of the OAU to this and call for the adoption of a collective attitude to this serious violation of the principles of international relations. They also call on all African states to support and back the National Unity Transition Government as the legitimate government in implementation of the resolutions issued by the OAU in this respect.

The Chadian side expressed its satisfaction with the liberating and militant role played by the Libyan Arab people with their brother Chadian people, as shown by its total support and backing of the National Unity Transition Government in Chad. The Chadian side expressed admiration and appreciation of the achievements of the Libyan Arab people in accomplishing direct popular democracy through the establishment of people's authority.

The brother leader of the revolution and President Oueddei Goukouni yesterday, Tuesday, visited the city of (?Largeau), capital of northern Chad, during which they inspected the streets and quarters of the city which was regained over the last few days by forces of the National Unity Transition Government and to which they brought back peace and tranquillity. The leader, accompanied by President Oueddei Goukouni, toured the streets and alleys of the liberated city amid chantings by the sons of the fraternal Chadian people of the life of the great 1 September and the fraternity between the Libyan Arab people and the Chadian people.

In one of the city's military barracks the leader, in the presence of President Oueddei Goukouni and the chief of staff of the forces of the National Unity Government, greeted units of the Chadian national government. With the liberation of the capital of the north, the forces of the Chadian Government have achieved a decisive victory over the forces of the rebel Habre. Thus peace and security return to (Kalaka), (Tilka), (Al-Amyan), (Angour), (Kourdmi), (Daqrah), (Al-Badu), (Bufatmah), (Um Sha'lubah), (Faya Largeau), (Baklu), (Kla'id) and (Faya).

Hissein Habre and the remnants of his forces which are being chased no longer have regions in which he exercises his dictatorship, his rebellion and torture of the citizens, the killing of the innocent, other than little pockets near (Ibshah).

The brother leader left the city of (?Largeau) yesterday evening and returned to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriayh.

LIBYAN EMBASSIES TRANSFORMED INTO 'BROTHERHOOD BUREAUS'

Embassy in Mauritania

LD052324 Tripoli JANA in English 1620 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Nouakchott, 5 Nov (JANA)--The Libyan masses in the Mauritanian arena marched today on the Libyan Embassy in Mauritania and transformed it into a brotherhood bureau.

A people's committee was formed to run it. The masses issued a statement affirming their belief that the real relationship is that which binds peoples together. It was affirmed that the marching masses will continue to escalate people's revolution, the revolution of tomorrow in belief that the peoples remain forever. The masses also affirmed in the statement their commitment to preach the dicta of the Green Book in its three parts inside and abroad.

Embassy in UAE

LD061014 Tripoli JANA in English 0934 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Nov (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The revolution force and the masses of the Libyan students and nationals in the United Arab Emirates marched on the Libyan Embassy and converted it into a brotherhood bureau and selected a people's committee to run it.

A statement issued by the masses which took over the embassy said that this move is for closer popular ties between the Arab masses and towards speeding up the process of the overall unity from the ocean to the Gulf.

Embassy in Lebanon

LD051858 Tripoli JANA in English 1623 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 5 Nov (JANA)--On the path of escalating the people's revolution and in affirmation that the permanent genuine relations are the people's relation, the Libyan Arab masses in the Lebanese arena marched today on the Libyan Embassy in Beirut and transformed it into a brotherhood bureau and set up a people's committee to administer it. In a statement the Libyan Arab masses who marched on the embassy affirmed that the march on the Libyan Embassy in Beirut came to complete the masses' domination over all positions in their holy green march and to confirm people's authority and the era of the masses, the era of final emancipation from all kinds of slavery, oppression and injustice. The masses voiced slogans, confirming their commitment to people's authority, the realization of Arab unity and the preaching of the immortal human concepts of the third universal theory.

REAGAN ELECTION DRAWS REACTION, ASSESSMENTS

Begin Visit

TA051645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] At the beginning of next week the prime minister will depart for the United States on a private visit. He will meet Jimmy Carter and most probably--at least this is his intention--also President-elect Ronald Reagan. Here is a report by political correspondent Gad Becker:

[Begin recording] The date and venue for the meeting between the Israeli prime minister and the recently-elected U.S. President have not yet been determined. Contacts to reach a decision on this will take place in the United States in the next few days but already it seems that such a meeting may have great value. So far there has never been a meeting between the leaders of the two countries so close to the election date. It seems that the new foundations for the new relations will be laid down. Reagan's pro-Israeli declarations made during the election campaign will be raised in that meeting, including his statements on Jerusalem, in which he said that the city should remain unified under Israeli rule but with the old city Vaticanized, as he called it. Today the prime minister remarked: The Vatican is appropriate for Rome.

Jerusalem well remembers other declarations Reagan has made, such as: There is nothing illegal about the settlements; during my administration there will be no communication foulups--like the one that led to the anti-Israel UN vote. Also: The State of Israel is the most credible ally the United States has in the Middle East.

These declarations, coupled with the more intransigent policy toward the Soviets attributed to Reagan, result in reserved optimism in Jerualem. Some say that Reagan's views do not conflict, at least not to the extent that his predecessors did, with those of the Likud. However, others say that it is not yet clear who Reagan's men are. A few combinations of forces raise serious fears among political circles.

Another component in the U.S. changeover which arouses anxiety and question marks is the situation in the Senate. For the first time in many years the Republicans control both the administration and the Senate, the same Senate among whose ranks some most ardent representatives of the Israeli cause in the United States--such as Senators Church, Javits, Stone, Ribicoff and Bayh--will not be present. These have either not been elected or did not run for reelection and it appears that Israel will miss them in their capacity as a serious brake acting against dangerous administration resolutions. In this context, let us recall the 76 senators' letter which prohibited the reassessment of U.S.-Israeli relations during Gerald Ford's term. Today, people in Jerusalem say, we will have to rely more heavily on the administration. It should be noted that at least outwardly optimistic tones are heard on this matter.

The assessments heard today vary. Most of the questions still remain unanswered and the replies will only arrive in the next few weeks, or even months, when the piecing together of the administration and the appointing of people to posts is completed and the new administration starts operating. [end recording]

Government Circles

TA052030 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] What do government circles behind the political scenes have to say today on Ronald Reagan's election as the next president of the United States? Political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports:

Personally, government circles said today, Mr Begin feels for Carter upon his downfall; but politically, the prime minister might find more common ground with Ronald Reagan. The President-elect's declarations on the settlements and Jerusalem, his hard line toward the oil extortion and the ideological affinity between the U.S. Republican Party and that of the Israeli Government headed by the Likud will make Reagan's administration a faithful ally of Begin's government.

Jimmy Carter fell--so it is assessed in the government--primarily due to his hesitant foreign and defense policy and not so much because of domestic and economic problems. They say that Reagan thinks more in Begin-like categories and less so along the lines of Peres' categories; hence the hope that the Likud may benefit from the changeover. To repeat, this is the opinion of government circles.

The immediate problems Israel will face regarding the U.S. changeover as well as remarks Reagan made during the campaign and which we will have to translate into policy will be dealt with strenuously by Begin during his meeting with the President-elect scheduled for next week.

Another issue is foreign aid. A Republican administration is directed more by interests [interesim] than by commitments, and interests may dictate renewed interest ['inyan]. Uncertainty also clouds the continuation of autonomy talks, both because of the Egyptians' postponing them and also because the new administration has to study the issue.

Finally, here is an American assessment: The Reagan and Begin administrations will act in unison on global issues: East-West relations, the attitude toward the Soviet Union and a more determined international policy. All this, however, does not automatically guarantee agreement on the issues of the Middle East, the peace process and the Palestinian question.

Knesset Members

TA051916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Summing up reaction [to Ronald Reagan's election] in Israeli today, Leslie Sasser reports:

[Begin recording] [Sasser] Turbulence on the right, hope and anticipation in the center and muted dismay on the left. Surprise at the extent of the Reagan victory--some of the reactions in Israel's parliament, the Knesset, today. Despite lip service to President Carter's important contribution toward peace, all the government coalition parties are elated at the Reagan election.

Herut's Moshe Arens, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, says the key has been Reagan's more activist global strategy, which, he feels, bodes well for Israel.

His coalition colleague, Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, chairman of the National Religious Party faction, explained:

[Ben-Me'ir] Reagan sees the world in terms of East-West, in other words, the conflict between the free Western world--which has been on the defensive over the past few years--versus the Russian communist attempt for world domination. And, in such a constellation--and this is one basic picture of the world today and in the 1980's--Israel plays a key position.

[Sasser] Another coalition leader, the Liberals' Avraham Sharir, feels the new Reagan approach could have decisive importance, especially for the Palestinian question.

[Sharir] In my opinion, if Carter had continued to be in the White House, sooner or later--and maybe sooner than later--the PLO would have been brought into the picture. The Americans would have found a formula to recognize Yasir 'Arafat with all its bad impact on the relations in this area and on Israel, and Israel and America as well.

[Sasser] Labor opposition leaders are more low-key in their assertions but Shim'on Peres expects new initiatives from Reagan more in line with Labor's Jordanian option:

[Peres] President Reagan [as heard] in his speech already announced that he is favoring a Jordanian-Palestinian framework in which the Palestinian problem will find its solution. I believe this is a very realistic approach, probably the most realistic among all the other options which we are facing.

[Sasser] Peres' rival for the party leadership, former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, also believes Reagan's tougher international posture can only help Israel. But Rabin does not expect any real changes in America's approach to the Middle East.

[Rabin] The main interest will be around Saudi Arabia, the oil; the key Arab country in American policy will continue to be Egypt and the effort will be continued to bring about a solution to the Arab-Israel conflict.

[Sasser] At the center of the political spectrum, Shinuy's Amnon Rubinstein makes the point that a first-time president is always better for Israel. But, says Rubinstein, basic American perceptions of the Middle East problem will not change and the fundamental differences of interest since 1967 will continue to color relations between the two countries. But the liberal Rubinstein is not concerned at Reagan's hardline image. He does not think the new president will prove a danger to world peace.

[Rubinstein] Actually, Reagan came out even against the draft, against the compulsory draft or something which many Americans within the Democratic Party came out for. I think what you may see is a stronger posture toward the Soviet Union, both on SALT and other issues. But I do not think that President Reagan is going to be trigger-happy and send the Marines. First of all, there are no Marines to send.

[Sasser] But Ge'ula Kohen of the Tehiya on the far right welcomes Reagan's tough talk and says Americans will again be able to hold their heads high and Israel, she believes, might be able to use the opportunity to extricate itself from the Camp David accords.

[Kohen] The agreement was not between nations and objective interests of nations but it was an agreement between three personalities--Carter, As-Sadat and Begin. And now, one part of this triangle is out.

[Sasser] On the left, Shelli's Uri Avneri is worried by Reagan's global attitudes and believes he may cause international tensions that could be of no possible good to Israel.

[Avneri] If he really is going to turn out to be one of those cold warriors, it certainly is not going to be good. It is going to be bad.

[Sasser] But, says Avneri, whatever happens the change in the White House will have a significant effect in the short term.

[Avneri] Until the next elections in Israel nothing will happen at all. A new administration will work itself into office, approximately during the same time span Israel will need to have a new government. So, what I would say is that I would expect the two-faced Reagan administration, however constituted, to become more clear, more or less at the same time Israel will have a new government.

[Sasser] And, says Avneri, time is not working in Israel's favor. [end recording]

Shamir Comment

TA061119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this morning that the impact of the Jewish vote in the United States was demonstrated by the fact that, in their election campaigns, both candidates were obliged to adopt positions favorable to Israel. The election results reinforce the evaluation, which is also based on a reliable poll, that the feelings of friendship and sympathy toward Israel among the American public are strong. Yitzhaq Shamir was addressing a meeting of industrialists in Jerusalem.

Navon Cable

TA052000 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1915 GMT 5 Nov 80

["Text" of 5 November congratulatory cable sent by President Yitzhaq Navon to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan]

[Text] Jerusalem, 5 Nov--My sincere congratulations and best wishes on your election to president of the United States. It constitutes a heavy burden and a great responsibility to lead the U.S. nation and the free world. We hope that under your leadership peace will strengthen in the world, prosperity will prevail in your large nation and the friendship between our two nations will increase and strengthen.

Election Issue

TA061138 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Nov 80 P 2

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv--President Jimmy Carter's defeat at the U.S. polls on Tuesday may play a major role in determining the date of the next elections in Israel, sources close to the prime minister and Likud insiders said yesterday. It was believed that Ronald Reagan's victory diminishes the possibility of early elections here.

Sources noted that there has been considerable inclination inside Herut and also on the part of Prime Minister Menahem Begin to advance elections from the legally-designated November 1981 date to May, when the Likud government will be exactly four years old. Motivating factors include the battle for leadership in the Labor Party, but the sources stressed that the most crucial consideration of all in the government's readiness to call early elections was the U.S. election.

It was felt that a Carter victory would result in immediate pressure on Israel over the Palestinian autonomy negotiations. This would have led to early elections for two reasons, the most important being that Israel could not be expected to yield too much if its leaders were embattled in an uphill electoral battle. However, Likud strategists also toyed with the idea of exploiting the pressure expected from a second Carter administration, using it to turn attention away from Israel's economic woes and pointing to the Labor-MAPAM alignment as too dovish at a time when national interests were at stake.

Although chances for early elections are now minimal, Likud sources said much depends on the fight in Labor, as the Likud might wish to capitalize on the opposition's internal disharmony.

Political observers agreed that it will take the new Reagan administration at least six months to familiarize itself with Middle East issues. At that time Israel will be in the heat of the election campaign. Thus the government will be given a year's respite from American pressure, observers believed. They also do not think the autonomy negotiations will be high on the Reagan administration's list of priorities during its first months in office. This will make the November 1981 election date ideal from the point of view of Israel's relations with the U.S., it was said.

KENYA

MOI CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

LD051844 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80 EA

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today congratulated the U.S. President-elect, Mr Ronald Reagan, following his victory in the American presidential elections. In his message, President Moi wished the new American president a successful term of office and assured him that the cordial relations existing between Kenya and the United States will continue to grow to the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries. He told the President-elect that the people of Kenya respect the confidence and faith shown by the people of America in him and that the people of Kenya likewise respect such a decision.

TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER RETIRING DUE TO 'ILL HEALTH'

LD051740 Dar Es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Dar Es Salaam--President Nyerere said today that there is going to be a new prime minister in the new cabinet which he shall be announcing shortly.

Addressing members of the newly elected parliament sitting in committee, Mwalimu said Ndugu Edward Sokoine had formally asked him to be relieved of his duties as prime minister of Tanzania due to ill health. The president paid tribute to Ndugu Sokoine for his excellent work he had done to the nation as the prime minister.

President Nyerere also told the new members of parliament that he is going to create two new ministries to cater for animal husbandry and mining respectively, but the total number of ministries will remain the same. This means that the responsibilities of some ministries will have to be combined to accommodate this new change. There are at present 23 ministries in the Tanzanian Government.

Another major change of which the president told parliament is that the head of civil service will now be the principal secretary to the prime minister. Previously the head of the civil service was the principal secretary to the president. He was also secretary to the cabinet.

Meanwhile, messages to congratulate Mwalimu Nyerere on his reelection have continued to be received in Dar Es Salaam. The latest one is from the Zimbabwe prime minister, Ndugu Robert Mugabe, who expressed his sincere hopes that the illustrious leadership of President Nyerere will continue to pave the way to the realization of African ideals.

The Zimbabwe leader said Mwalimu's reelection reinforced the confidence the people of Tanzania have in him, adding that Zimbabwe looked forward to greater cooperation with Tanzania. President Nyerere also received a message from the president of the Republic of Malta, Ndugu Anton Buttigieg. The Maltese leader said he hoped the peoples of the two nations would continue to develop their relations. Mwalimu Nyerere also received a message from President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin.

CAMEROON

YAOUNDE VIEWS REASONS FOR CARTER DEFEAT

AB061123 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Jimmy Carter has been defeated in the American presidential election. According to the latest reports, the Republican candidate, Reagan, has won 440 electoral votes against only 35 for Carter. Therefore, Ronald Reagan is going to the White House. This has been decided by the Americans. He is prefered to Jimmy Carter--a matter of choice.

Why have the Americans chosen Reagan? Why Reagan instead of Carter? Well, there is no formal answer, especially when one takes into account the somewhat whimsical character of the American electorate. But let us try all the same to review the factors that worked against President Carter.

First, a strong dose of absenteeism was noted throughout the voting. Out of 160 million registered voters, about 75 million decided not to go to the polls. And these 75 million absentees were mainly Democrats, that is to say, the people who should have been voting for Carter. Only yesterday, President Carter made a last appeal to his Democratic friends, a call which, in the end, fell on deaf ears. This, therefore, is the first answer to the question: Carter lost because he was deserted by his Democratic friends. He is also blamed for failing to check inflation [words indistinct]. He was unable to provide jobs for the unemployed and, on these two points, the Republican Reagan promised the earth.

Why Reagan instead of Carter? Well, one cannot fail to observe that Carter disappointed the minority groups who voted him into the White House. The blacks expected much from this man but, alas, their living conditions hardly improved. The Israelis were also very angry with Carter because of the latter's tendency to come to terms with the Arabs, sometimes to the detriment of Israel, and in this connection, Reagan declared himself firmly determined to support Israel.

Why Reagan and not Carter? There is also the issue of the Tehran hostages. With nationals of the most powerful nation in the world held captive in the capital of a Third World country for a year and Iran asking the United States to kneel down and apologize, of course the American voters were unhappy; and they hold a grudge against Carter. Whatever the objective notives behind the choice of the American electorate, the fact remains that the United States has needed a change for a long time. And here we must ask ourselves a question: In truth, has the United States had a true president since Kennedy?

We are now going to ask (Damag) some questions concerning the new image of the United States in the years ahead. First, on East-West relations, what form will detente take?

[Begin Recording] East-West relations will change, particularly considering Reagan's attitude throughout his campaign. Reagan has always said that Moscow is responsible for all the problems between East and West. We need not comment on this statement. It is believed, therefore, that the newcomer to the White House will try to have a (?confrontation) with those whom he considers troublemakers as far as the maintenance of world peace is concerned.

[Question] (Damag), it is also known that Reagan is not all that eager for detente. [words indistinct]

[Answer] Reagan wants to see all his allies frankly aligned behind the United States and stop playing neutral [words indistinct] whereas we know that Europe now wants to organize itself into a very powerful bloc capable of solving certain problems without always having to resort to U.S. assistance. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

CONGO

COMMENTARY EXPECTS U.S. MILITARY ROLE IN AFRICA TO INCREASE

AB051654 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Station Commentary]

[Excerpts] Instead of the expected neck to neck race, the Republican presidential candidate has driven Carter from the White House following a veritable landslide victory. As early as yesterday afternoon, Carter knew that he had lost the election and, in the evening, he telephoned Reagan to congratulate him.

Jimmy Carter's defeat may have surprised some people, but they do not include Gaspar Gong, who had predicted Carter's departure as early as 17 August 1980. He said on that occasion: after the farm, we will now go to the movie theater. Gaspar Gong is here with us this noon, and we will immediately ask him to explain this defeat to us:

[Gong] There is a tradition which is now beginning to take root in the United States. It is that an incumbent president always finds it difficult to get himself reelected. This began in 1968 with Lyndon Johnson; it continued in 1976 with Gerald Ford, and now with Carter. Many Americans are of the opinion that Carter committed suicide. Carter abandoned America's friends like the shah of Iran, Somoza of Nicaragua and Nationalist China. He also failed to react to certain events. For example, he failed to solve the affair of the American hostages, which has given birth to a feeling of frustration in America. It has, therefore, been said that Carter was not up to his job. This made the Americans say that the United States was in great need of a leader and that it has lost its influence in the world. In short, the United States has lost its voice on the international scene.

The second reason for the defeat concerns domestic policy: Mr Carter had annoyed some people in the country as far as unemployment, recession and especially inflation are concerned. Inflation has risen to 20 percent and is seriously affecting every pocketbook in the United States. The third and last reason concerns Carter's relations with the (?black population). The departure of the black American who was the U.S. representative at the United Nations wounded the feelings of black Americans, who voted overwhelmingly for Carter in 1976. Reagan had noted that the (?black population was unhappy) with Carter. Reagan [words indistinct] was aware of this Carter mistake and based his election campaign on it, with the result that he has now been elected president of the United States.

To be sure, Ronald Reagan will now rule the United States during the next 4 years. But we know very little about Reagan. Our image of him is that of a movie cowboy who is now about to enter the White House. To conclude, I should say that President Truman was a former seller of shirts, Jimmy Carter a former peanut seller, while Ronald Reagan was a former shoe salesman. This proves that a small businessman can become a great president of the United States. With a shoe salesman as the new tenant of the White House, could one say that American politics will henceforth be dominated by a (?mercantile) spirit?

[Announcer] The arrival of the Republican Reagan at the White House will, no doubt, greatly modify the international political scene. Carter is leaving and Reagan is to replace him. What will the (?situation) be under Reagan and why? There are worries for all those who rightly consider Reagan a sort of perpetual warmonger. In fact, his foreign policy is based mainly on U.S. military power in the world. Reagan believes that the United States is presently in a state of military inferiority and that it must reestablish its security margin as quickly as possible. He, therefore, plans to increase America's defense budget.

As far as Africa is concerned, Reagan's election implies the reinforcement of U.S. military presence on the African Continent and especially in the strategic zones. Thus, Morocco is expected to receive increased military aid in order to have better control over the Mediterranean. It is also expected that a military aid accord will be signed with Somalia to ensure American presence in the Indian Ocean. Privileged relations will henceforth unite the United States and South Africa to prevent all destabilization in that zone. In short, it is a question of preventing every possibility of the emancipation of the blacks in South Africa. Finally concerning the Middle East, and especially the Camp David agreement, Reagan is of the opinion that this process entails many difficulties and that the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories are completely legal.

These are briefly Reagan's policies. It now remains to implement them. Here, Reagan must put down his cowboy's revolver in order to learn how to negotiate.

GABON

PRESIDENT BONGO CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON VICTORY

AB052020 Paris AFP in French 1717 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Libreville, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Gabonese president, Mr Omar Bongo, on Wednesday sent a congratulatory message to the U.S. President-elect, Mr Ronald Reagan.

In his message, Mr Bongo writes in substance that he is deeply convinced that during Mr Reagan's term of office relations between Gabon and the United States will be further strengthened.

In conclusion, the Gabonese president expresses the hope that the United States will continue to contribute effectively to the establishment of a world of peace and freedom.

ZAIRE

PRESIDENT MOBUTU CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION

AB051816 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1545 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Nov (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the popular movement of the revolution and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, sent the following congratulatory message to Mr Reagan on Wednesday on the occasion of his election as the chief executive of the United States.

Mr. President, the massive vote that has propelled you to the position of chief executive of your country sufficiently proves how great the confidence the American people place in you is.

Permit me to sincerely congratulate you on behalf of the Zairian people, united within the Popular Movement of the Revolution, and on my own behalf.

I am certain that under your dynamic leadership our old relations will be increasingly promoted and strengthened in the interest of our two peoples.

May the Almighty help you to accomplish your mission.

Highest regards, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Zabanga.

GHANA

LIMANN EXPRESSES HOPE FOR GOOD RELATIONS WITH REAGAN

AB052039 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, has expressed the hope that the new U.S. administration under Mr Reagan will continue and perhaps strengthen the cordial relations between Ghana and the United States. Speaking to a GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent at Peduase Lodge, President Limann said that Ghana and the United States have had good relations based on peaceful interaction since Ghana's independence and said this relationship could be strengthened by the United States' intensifying economic cooperation between the two countries.

Dr Limann emphasized that Ghana, like the United States, believes strongly in freedom and the principle of human rights. In this regard, the president further expressed the hope that the incoming Reagan administration will work together with other African states to bring about the total political and economic emancipation of the African Continent.

In a congratulatory message earlier, Dr Limann said he looked forward to the pleasure of working closely with Mr Reagan to the mutual benefit of both countries and in the interest of world peace and security. President Limann wished President Carter well in his remaining months, adding that Mr Carter has steered the United States through its most critical period in history.

Dr Limann further noted that the Third World should learn a lesson from this smooth transition of power, which augurs well for stability and progress. The president reiterated his belief in the sovereign will of the electorate and declared that he and his government will always abide by this.

ACCRA RADIO SAYS REAGAN'S ELECTION WELCOME IN PRETORIA

AB051542 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] An American presidential election is of great interest to Africa, for the occupant of the White House has immense powers, the use of which touches the lives of millions on the continent. As far as the 1980 elections are concerned, it is good to say Africa as a whole would have preferred to see President Carter back in the saddle for the next 4 years. This is because his administration had adopted a style that favored genuine decolonization of the continent, at least in the initial (?stages) of the regime. Mention can be made in this connection of the U.S. decision to end its importation of chrome from the banned racist Rhodesia, and later, the backing America gave to the Commonwealth plan which solved Zimbabwe through genuine independence. It is significant that the blacks in America have again voted for Carter in spite of incidents in Florida and elsewhere, which led to fear that the blacks were standing away from the Carter they had helped to put into the White House 4 years ago.

The President-elect, Reagan, on the other hand, (?may be) expected to strengthen U.S. trade and other links with South Africa, the bastion of racism on the continent. Indeed, Reagan's victory might be a source of great rejoicing in white minority sectors in Pretoria right now. One recalls that in the thick of the presidential campaign, senior Reagan aides visited South Africa to assure the racist regime of Reagan's readiness to do full business with it and to prepare the ground for full cooperation.

But the contrast between the two men's African policies may turn out to be more apparent than real. After all, President Carter, toward the end of his rule and under the influence of the Afghan crisis and egged on by his senior security adviser, Brzezinski, adopted positions on Africa that made him hardly distinguishable from Reagan. He virtually acquired military facilities in Somalia and Kenya, while the Democratic-controlled Congress passed a bill that is expected to facilitate American [word indistinct] military intervention in Angola of the type seen under Nixon and Kissinger.

Considering that Reagan had begun to move from his far-right position to the center of the political spectrum in the closing stages of his campaign, it may well turn out that there will be no difference between the two men's policies on Africa. However, if Reagan's victory is indeed what it appears to be on first (?blush)--a rejection of a more accommodating attitude to Africa's aspiration--then the lesson for Africa is clear: It is about time the people of the continent stopped looking to outside powers for their liberation and economic development and began to adopt strategies based on self-reliance. In this way, we Africans do not have cause to grip our hearts with anguish over whether it is a Reagan or a Carter that wins the U.S. presidential elections.

IVORY COAST

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION

AB060705 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] It is no longer a secret: The Republican Ronald Reagan has won the U.S. election. On this occasion, the head of state has sent him a message. Emile Konan provides the content:

The Ivorian people, its government and myself are very happy to convey to you our hearty congratulations for your brilliant election as the President of the United States of America and our sincere wishes for the success of your term in office. The great friendship which links us with your great country moves us to express sincerely the wish that your country will continue to contribute more efficiently and greatly to the great struggle for peace and for a more just and fraternal political and economic world. Yours very truly, Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

ABIDJAN RADIO CARRIES ANALYSIS OF CARTER DEFEAT

AB051744 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] [Begin Reagan recording with superimposed translation] I consider [words indistinct] placed in me, and I give you my sacred oath [words indistinct] to justify this. [cheers] [end recording]. The voice you have just heard was that of Ronald Reagan, the new President of the United States. Jimmy Carter has up to 2 months to wind up his affairs and return to where he came from, his peanut plantation in Georgia.

The defeat of the Democrat, Jimmy Carter, is baffling, bitter and lamentable. By bowing to Ronald Reagan, Carter has become the first Democratic President in the 20th Century to have failed to obtain a second mandate. Why this brutal fall? Why this terrible shock? Well, according to the latest results, Carter has won only 49 [electoral] votes and his opponent 479, instead of the 270 electoral votes he was expected to have obtained. Why has Carter been thrown out in this humiliating way?

In analyzing the events that marked Jimmy Carter's mandate, one realizes that the Americans bear him a grudge. The Americans have switched sides because they are disappointed and tired of the Carter administration's trial and error methods. This change can be attributed to three main factors: energy, inflation and domestic unemployment. In foreign policy, the main factor is the hostage affair. The American people were also reluctant to accept Carter's energy plan because it required them to reduce fuel consumption. But then, asking Americans to change their habits and abandon their big cars is proof that he did not know the American mentality well enough. This plan, which was contested and criticized, is presently blocked in the hands of the Senate.

Another factor which explains Jimmy Carter's fall is inflation, which is presently at 13 percent, the highest ever recorded in the United States. In addition to the energy and inflation factors is the problem of unemployment and the hostage problem. The employment promises made to the black community were not kept. Several million Americans, mainly blacks, are still unemployed. When Carter came into power, they expected him to be a new messiah.

The last straw that broke the camel's back was the taking of the hostages in Tehran. How could voters accept that the United States, the most powerful nation on the planet, was being pushed around by a small Third World country. The American people could not stand the shock of seeing their country being dragged in the mud and their honor ridiculed by Iran. The Americans have taken away their confidence from Jimmy Carter and have placed it in Ronald Reagan.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI CALLS ON REAGAN TO WORK AGAINST APARTHEID

ABOJ1825 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Shehu Shagari has expressed his appreciation for the contribution the Nigerian media organizations are making toward the development of the nation. Speaking at a luncheon he hosted in honor of editors and media executives in Lagos today, the president noted with admiration that the media in Nigeria were free and unfettered compared with the situation in some other parts of Africa. He announced that he intended during his second year in office to meet editors and media executives more often and explained that this had not been possible during the first year because of the workload of the presidency.

The presidency also disclosed that he has already sent a message of congratulations to Mr Ronald Reagan on his success in the American presidential election. He said that it was too early to say what will be the attitude of Mr Reagan to Africa, but he stated that it would be in the best interest of Reagan's administration to work hand in hand with Africa for a common front against racism, imperialism and apartheid.

SENEGAL

PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

AB051755 Paris AFP in French 1627 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Dakar, 5 November (AFP)--Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of Senegal, has sent a message of warm congratulations to Mr Ronald Reagan, the new President-elect of the United States. In this message, the Senegalese head of state said in particular: We hope that during your 4-year term of office cooperation between America and Senegal will continue to develop harmoniously.

COMORO ISLANDS

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION

AB060946 Paris AFP in French 0806 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Moroni, 6 Nov (AFP)--Mr Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane, president of the Republic of the Comoros, has sent a message of warm congratulations today, Wednesday, to Mr Ronald Reagan on the occasion of his election as the President of the United States.

We are formulating our ardent wishes for the happy accomplishment of the high mission with which you have just been entrusted, the Comoran president writes in particular.

Convinced that the relations of friendship between our two countries will be further strengthened and developed in conformity with the interests of their respective peoples, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great success in your undertakings for the prosperity of the United States, the message concludes.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER HOPEFUL OVER REAGAN VICTORY

LD051140 Johannesbury International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, said Mr Reagan's victory in the American presidential election gave him the great possibility of leader of the West and he would have to safeguard the freedom of the West against the slavery of communisn. Mr Botha said South Africans trusted that Mr Reagan would have a successful term of office and that he would create a global strategy to bring more freedom to the world as a whole. South Africa would still have to solve her own problems.

JOHANNESBURG RADIO COMMENTARIES ON REAGAN VICTORY

Possible Policy Changes

LD051202 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The election of Mr Ronald Reagan as the 40th President of the United States is more than a big event in American politics: It signals a mood among the American people and their leaders that will have far-reaching repercussions throughout the world. Chief among these is the determination that the United States must reassert itself as the most powerful nation in the world and must act more firmly in protecting the security and national integrity of the Western and Third World countries, in the process giving concrete aid to those threatened by the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Such is the assessment of political and academic figures who have been closely involved in the Reagan campaign for the presidency. Dr Chester Crocker, for example, who is Mr Reagan's chief adviser on African affairs, says that in this continent the Reagan administration will act to counter the Soviet Union's use of Cuban troops to subvert African states and impose Moscow's puppets on them. Quoting Angola, he said that the level of tangible and intangible aid will be determined on the basis of what is appropriate to the situation. Mr Reagan himself has said there should be an alignment between the United States and all countries which oppose Soviet expansionism and who have advocated military assistance to anti-Marxist forces whether in Afghanistan or Angola.

At the heart of Reagan's foreign policy, says Professor (Joel Stern), an academic who acted as an adviser during the campaign, is the belief that the United States must live up to its role as leader of the Western alliance. To do so it must be in a position to negotiate from strength. That means there will be a sharp increase in America's armaments program. In recent years American has been accused by people like President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast of abandoning its allies to the onslaught of an imperialist Soviet bloc. The chief concern of President Ronald Reagan in foreign affairs will be to ensure that America emerges again as a powerful dependable leader and ally.

Cause of Triumph

LD052319 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We comment on a mighty victory.

What was expressed in the United States presidential election was the will of America to be great again. It was not this or that personality, this or that issue, this or that interest, this or that sector of the population, that decided the outcome. It was the temper of a people dismayed at the decline of their nation at home and abroad. This is why the cause of Ronald Reagan triumphed. The scope of the victory allows no other interpretation.

What is the explanation of so historic an event? It is to be found in reaction to a view of life--to pseudoliberalism, permissiveness, state intervention, appeasement and anti-patriotism--which is alien to the natural spirit of the American people. Through the years, this combination of attitudes fuzzed or brazenly abandoned the qualities on which America was built, which are individual effort, personal responsibility and the will to win. And, as in the 1960's the no-win war in Vietnam dragged on, confusion and near anarchy overtook the nation. The correftion began when President Nixon became president in 1968. Order was restored at home and America's authority abroad. However, the recovery was stopped dead by Watergate. In the disarray of the Republican Party which followed, Jimmy Carter was elected in 1976, and a liberal-populist governing coalition was put together. Its domestic and foreign policies were marked by failure. No less important, the intellectuals behind it were by now bankrupt, their threadbare ideas exposed and exhausted, and for the first time since World War II, a brilliant band of realistic thinkers took command of America's intellectual heights.

The conservatism of America's long silent majority was suddenly articulated. A new voice was heard in the land addressing itself with eloquence and persuasion to the great challenges of the day. It called at home for a return to unfettered free enterprise and on personal conduct to the traditional virtues and restraints. The conservative intellectuals spoke first for the silent majority; now the silent majority, in resounding affirmation of America's true nature, has spoken for itself. It has called Mr Reagan to problems which are immense almost beyond imagination but it is possible again now to imagine that the Western Christian culture will prevail over communism.

R. BOTHA CRITICIZES PRO-SWAPO TOAST BY FRG'S GENSCHER

LD051354 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, has expressed his government's shock at the tenor of the toast proposed by his West German counterpart to the SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, at a dinner in West Germany last week.

In a letter to Mr Genscher, Mr Botha said his government had taken note of the meeting between Mr Genscher and Mr Nujoma. Mr Genscher's toast at the dinner, which had hailed SWAPO for its great sacrifices and condemned South Africa for its efforts to protect the peoples of South-West Africa without even referring to the suffering and destruction meted out by SWAPO to South-West Africans, had shocked the South African Government. Mr Botha said that when the five Western nations had contacted South Africa in 1977 in connection with South-West Africa, they had indicated that their role would be that of honest brokers. Subsequent actions, however, have created the impression that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany no longer saw its role in the initiative on South-West Africa in this light.

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS SWAPO MOVING NEAR ANGOLAN FORCES

LD042240 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] SWAPO terrorists in southern Angola are reported to be making deliberate attempts to move their bases as close as possible to Angolan Government positions. The minister's council of South-West Africa says in a statement issued in Windhoek that it has confidential information to this effect. The council says this is a transparent and cowardly (?ruse) to hide behind the Angolan forces but it is clear to everyone that SWAPO is losing the battle. The minister's council says the peoples of South-West Africa want to live in peace with Angolans but people who offer sanctuary to SWAPO should accept that they could be hurt in the process. Our representative in Windhoek reports that Angolan sodliers were among those killed in recent times in fighting between SWAPO terrorists and the South African and South-West African security forces in southern Angola.

ZIMBABWE

BANANA CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

LD061002 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The president, the Honorable Canaan Banana, today sent a congratulatory message to the President-designate of the United States, Mr Ronald Reagan, on the occasion of his election to the presidency of that country. The text of the message reads:

Mr President-Designate: On behalf of the Republic of Zimbabwe, I extend to you my congratulations on your victory in the presidential election. It is my earnest hope that the next 4 years will see fruitful development of relations between our two countries in the interests of both our two peoples and that relations will continue as they are at present. Next January you will be accepting an onerous task with awesome responsibilities and I wish you well in your endeavor. I am confident that the challenges (?of decision) will be met squarely by your administration, in the full knowledge that the peoples of the world desire only to live in peace and tranquillity one with the other.

BRIEFS

GDR DELEGATION IN MOZAMBIQUE--The delegation of the GDR Solidarity Committee which has been on a visit to our country for several days left Maputo this morning for the GDR. Yesterday the delegation was received by the general secretary of the Mozambique Association of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples, (Avner Sansao Mutemba). During their stay in our country, the visitors visited Moatize, Tete Province, met workers from various enterprises and had informal meetings with party leaders. The delegation of the GDR Solidarity Committee was led by its secretary, (Kurt Rapp), and included a member of the mines and energy trade union of that country. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Oct 80 EA]